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ST. PETER'S DAY AT ROME.—(FROM A DRAWING BY LOUIS HAGRE.)

THE LATE SUNDAY RIOTS.

THE home questions of the day are the Sunday riots and the conduct of Lord John Russell. Of Lord John, we speak in another part of our paper; of the Hyde Park and May Fair disturbances we have something to say here. We think the movement a great deal more significant than some people seem to fancy. Like other movements, it has a philosophical side for contemplation—just as the Paul failure had. A 40, sees nothing in it but a popular row; men of education, who watch the daily life of England, do not think it quite so commonplace. The fact alone that a multitude has beaten a government,—that a spontaneous assemblage has overawed the ministry—is no ordinary event. What are the social, what the political, bearings of the Hyde Park demonstrations?

A word, first, on the way in which the Executive has met the occasion. It has acted with stupidity and vacillation. When meeting the first was announced, nobody was prepared for it; and we had a Sabbath summer evening devoted to the hooting of the upper classes, by anybody who had a fancy to hoot. When meeting the second came off, the Executive rushed into the opposite extreme: masses of police were drawn up in military order; Commissioner Mayne published an edict with an authority which smacked rather of a Roman prætor, than of an English constable; truncheons waved—heads were broken—blood flowed. People of all ranks were indignant or alarmed. A third meeting was spoken of; and we were told to expect an assault on the West End. When the case became really serious, the police were out of sight (the Government being ashamed of their authority, one would think), and unprotected houses had their windows smashed. Meanwhile, the bill which began all this was withdrawn—not on the ground that it was a bad bill,—not on the ground that Government had re-considered its provisions and disapproved of them—but simply and openly because there had been a riot against it in Hyde Park. The Government was beaten by the populace. This was the whole of the matter. Our preservers of order and passers of laws could not maintain order—and could not pass a law. There was a threatening proclamation, and nobody obeyed it. One gentleman—a Mr. Dundas—(more warlike than the Dundas in the Baltic) proposed a “six-pounder,” a word now become a household jest in this kingdom. But in half-an-hour, Mr. Dundas (who is qualifying, we suppose, for the Ordnance department) recoiled, to use an appropriate phrase, and has by speech and by letter repudiated that unlucky field-piece. He now says he only meant to urge the “moral influence” of the six-pounder, but the only moral influence of a six-pounder is, that people are afraid you are going to fire it—which poor Mr. Dundas hastens to repudiate. We will not waste reasoning on a man of this calibre; but he really only acted in harmony with the authorities. He, like them, resolved hastily, threatened foolishly, and withdrew ignominiously. The “mob” have, then, triumphed, and the peace of this capital is not safe from Sunday to Sunday.

Now, how or why has this result come about? Dr. Parr observes, in his Essay on Fox, that “rank and property rarely cease to be safe, till their possessors have ceased to be respectable.” A saying older than the learned Doctor, affirms that “wherever it smokes there is fire,” which Carlyle has taken as a motto for his “Chartism.” We must look below the surface. A Sunday Bill is the surface; below lies the vast question of the condition, temper, habits, and sentiments of the toiling and the poorer classes of London. To provide for the permanent peace of London (since Government have given up coercion, and everybody laughs at six-pounders), you must make those classes contented. You must understand their wrongs and their wishes, and not contemplate them only as machines to be hired for money, and legislated for by third-rate men, with a fancy for dabbling in social questions. To see an amateur Solon, with imperfect information, and parts that would barely make him a good country postmaster, employing his leisure in affecting the domestic arrangements of a million or two of human beings, making a law which quietly goes off half-noticed, and explodes all at once in an *émeute*,—why, it is a sight for the immortal gods, and their “inextinguishable laughter!” What can we expect, if we let things go on like this? What but popular triumphs over a Government which is now appointing a commission to inquire into brutal outrages committed by its subordinates, in an attempt to put down an assemblage, provoked by its own careless indifference, and one man’s inconsiderate law-contriving?

Lord Robert Grosvenor complains that he has been sadly misunderstood. The poor gentleman meant no harm; and he hopes—he believes—nobody will duck him; for his constituents know his public and private life. The simple, sheepish appeal he made, *ad misericordiam*, amused us much; particularly as he belied his expressed faith in his popularity by going out of town forthwith. We do not suppose he meant any harm. No sensible person ever supposed he did. But we do say that he acted with presumptuous rashness. And why? He made up a law, thinking to benefit people, and, no doubt, he had some who pressed him for it; but for every one in favour of his law, there must have been a thousand or so against it, as we know on the best of all authority—that of the event! Does Lord Robert know what Jack Stubbs wants better than Jack himself, and Bill and Harry, and all their friends and neighbours? Next time, let him inquire further. Nothing so hard as to say what is public opinion, and nothing so foolish as to suppose you are hearing it when you are hearing little miserable isolated bits of opinion. This whole affair will be a lesson to the philanthropists. They have their faults. They are too apt, in their patronising kindness, to be fussy, meddling—to treat the working man as a philosophical toy—to hold out a bit of bread, with a magnet inside it, and be experimental while they are charitable. The working-men, like the old “Brownies” which our ancestors believed in—good homely fairies who did the household work,—hate to have their ways pried into. Do they require a certain portion of labour on Sunday? Do they need recreation on Sunday? If so, why should they be coerced in either matter? The Christian Sunday is not a Moslem Ramadan,—a time of fasting and misery. People forget that the Reformation, by abolishing the old holidays, left the English people only one day of rest in almost every week through the year. We work harder than any people in Europe; and no people is so vexatiously meddled with in its recreations, or has so few recreations to indulge in.

The politics of a people depend on its social condition; and Lord Robert Grosvenor’s foolish measure was brought forward at a foolish

time. There is excitement abroad among the people just now. The air is sultry, and wise men are ill at ease. This excitement is in part produced by the war—not that the war is unpopular, as the cheering of the dashing Lord Cardigan, last Sunday, showed—for war stimulates a nation’s mind, and gives fervour to its passions. It is in part, too—we are sorry to say—caused by the conduct of the last and present Administrations; and with so much gunpowder lying about, people must not too carelessly go brandishing their small lights of sanctity. Throw all your energy on Sebastopol, gentlemen, and spare the breakfast tables of Whitechapel and Spitalfields. These last riots—if riots they are to be called, for Government are afraid to treat them as such, and thousands of the educated classes don’t disapprove of them, even while they regret them—differ from the former ones in a way we do not love to observe. They are not mere political riots or fanatical ones,—Wilkite, George Gordon, or Sacheverell riots,—nor mere riots caused by hunger;—they are demonstrations of the poorer classes, as poorer, against the richer ones, as richer,—evinced a fatal isolation, and calling out more dangerous passions than merely political movements do. Indeed, we have lately enjoyed a peculiar immunity from those political disturbances which demagogues love. The Chartists vanished into insignificance after April, 1848, and the base passions and paltry intellects of their leaders have left them hopelessly without organisation. The war united the nation; and never had a country’s leaders such a chance as that war gave them of laying hold of the nation’s heart! But these last unhappy disturbances of Hyde Park have not been political:—they have been social, and have deeper tendencies lying in them than tendencies to meddle with the suffrage, and so on;—they have brought the worker and the opulent comfortable person, into conflict, and provoked comparisons pregnant with discontent. For this last cry against the “aristocracy” is not a cry against the nobles of the land as too powerful, too exclusive, &c.; it is a cry directed against all who have property or leisure, or the externals of aristocracy, and who are supposed to be selfishly indifferent to the condition of those who are worse off, and to be hypocritical while they are luxurious.

Our readers see that we take a serious view of these demonstrations. We do not think that they are yet over. We hope Government does not mean to go on alternating between handing over the City to the dictatorship of Mayne, and hiding the police when real mischief is being done. To protect windows is precisely a policeman’s business; yet last Sunday policemen were wanting: to put down a public meeting is a much more delicate matter, and *that* the police went about, unscrupulously, the Sunday before. We shall hear, by and by, how far improper police violence marked the last of these occasions. A permanent habit of riot would be a curse to a civilised town; and a mob government is a political hell. But, unfortunately, these disturbances were foolishly provoked, and improperly encountered, by the authorities; and one of two phenomena is inevitable:—we must have better government, or we shall have worse demonstrations.

ST. PETER’S DAY IN ROME.

ST. PETER’S DAY, one of the greatest festivals of the Roman populace, and the peasantry of the hills, is seldom witnessed by English visitors, who hurry away to Florence or Naples immediately after the ceremonies of the Holy Week and the festivities of Easter. On this account it is perhaps more interesting, as the features of the festival and its accessories are all the more national and characteristic from the absence of the idle crowd of foreign spectators who have no interest in the scene beyond that of mere curiosity.

The ceremonies of the Holy Week have, in fact, been almost deserted by the pious Romans, to make way for the crowd of English and French, Russians and Americans. The Roman Pasquinades, those imaginary dialogues between Pasquin and the statue of Modoro, often refer to this state of things, and Pasquin frequently inquires why the most solemn rites of the Roman Church are performed exclusively for heretics. The rush of English to witness the ceremony of the Lazzarini in the Holy Week, is often as terrible as that to the pit of a London theatre on the benefit night of some popular favourite; and we have seen shawls and even shoes, lost in the scramble for front places, by ladies rejoicing, like Lord Granville, in names as aristocratic as those of the Gowers, and the Howards, and the Cavendishes. In the sights and scenes of the Roman ceremonies of the Holy Week, our British fair take their *revenge* for the staid decorum of English arrangements, and great is the confusion, and sometimes downright hard struggle for good places, that often ensues; for the privileged places assigned to those illustrious strangers, who have interest to procure a ticket of admission to them, are altogether insufficient to contain one-fourth of the number to whom admission is granted; few backed by a title or a good letter of introduction being refused. The consequence is, that after the ceremony is over, that portion of the vast interior of St. Peter’s is sometimes strewn with the wrecks of battered bonnets, torn shawls, lost shoes, handkerchiefs, chains, or other articles of jewellery; and a number of the Roman population make a point of rushing in as the spectators disperse, to appropriate these evidences of the combat.

But to return to St. Peter’s Day. As we have said, few foreigners are present at that late period of the Roman season, nor, indeed, many of the natives of the upper classes, who are nearly all *in villégiatura* at their country villas. It is, therefore, principally a festival of the Roman populace—they are in the ascendant on that day. The Trastevere fill various parts of the vast space; and the men, wearing their scarlet *bandiere*, and the women with their flashing black eyes and scarlet *fazzoletti*, form very picturesque groups, truly Roman and characteristic. Then there are groups of women from Tivoli, from Rieti, from Frascati, from Ostia, from L’Ariccia, from Albano, all in the well-marked costume of the respective districts; forming a series of studies for the artist, such as no doubt tempted Mr. Louis Haghe, whose clever picture forms our illustration, to paint the interior of St. Peter’s on that day. Otherwise, he surely would have selected a time when the gorgeous architecture of the place and its magical details are not covered up with tawdry scarlet hangings, lace and fringed with vulgar yellow worsted in imitation of gold.

Let us, however, take a survey of the scene as represented by Mr. Haghe. Near the centre of the picture, beneath the Dome, is the Baldacchino or Pavilion, forming the high altar, at which none officiate but the Pope himself. It is said to be erected over the precise spot where the Apostle Peter was buried, though Protestants assert that there is no reliable evidence of St. Peter ever having been in Rome. This altar, magnificent from its materials and dimensions, if not from its design or execution, which are also of grandiose character, though full of faults, was designed by Bernini. It is 180 feet high, to the top of the cross. The bronze of which it is composed, and which was torn from the Pantheon, weighs several tons, and the gold with which it is entirely gilt cost 210,000 francs, above £8,000 sterling.

Beyond, is the bronze structure containing the chair of St. Peter. This structure is supported on colossal figures, and was also designed by Bernini, by order of Alexander VII. Lady Morgan relates, in her clever work on Italy, that the French had taken out the pretended chair of St. Peter from its hiding-place, and found on examination, that it bore an inscription in Arabic characters, which being translated by a *marabout* of the party, was to this effect,—“There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet!” The sacred relic, as Lady Morgan informs her readers, being thus proved to be a work of the infidel Moslems. When this passage was pointed out to Cardinal Wiseman, he took the pains to write an elaborate pamphlet in reply, in the course of which it is stated that there is in Venice a venerated chair of St. Peter, which is really an Arabic work, bearing a Mahometan inscription, but that the imposition is confined to the Venetian relic, and

that the Roman one is immaculate; and that Lady Morgan has confused the Venetian relic which is really a deception, with the Roman one which is not.

Lady Morgan has indignantly replied, that it is no such thing, and gives the Cardinal a good sound drubbing upon other matters, admitting, in the close of her reply, that she had the story from that most fascinating of confounders, Denon, the day before she left Paris. “The quarrel,” as St. Lucius says, in the “Rivals,” “is a very pretty quarrel as it stands;—it should only spoil it by endeavouring to explain it.” Nevertheless, we cannot help smiling to think how that cunning old fox, Denon, must have chuckled while he was mystifying the clever tourist, who took down a *ben trovato* anecdote word for word on her travelling table.

In the four great masses of pilasters that support the dome, there are niches containing four colossal statues. In the first is that of St. Veronica, who, in the Roman legend, held the handkerchief to the bleeding face of Christ on His road to Calvary. It is further stated, in the legend, that the exact form of the lineaments of the Saviour remained impressed upon the handkerchief, and that the handkerchief itself is still in existence. The Roman clergy assert that it is kept in a reliquary near this statue of St. Veronica; and on a certain festival, that of St. Veronica, we believe, it is exhibited to the populace from the gallery above the statue; and upon its surface is plainly seen a head of Christ very well executed in red. An ancient Roman guide-book, “Il Ritratto di Roma Moderna”—the Portrait of Modern Rome, written by Filippo de Rossi, and dedicated to the Marquis de Villeroi, in 1692, describes this impression in red—as “above all other effigies and relics, truly sublime, as not being delineated with terrestrial colours, nor even painted by the hands of angels—but ‘by that of the Maker of angels themselves.’” To his inquiry the author adds, that, “the depiction is known as the *Volto Sacro*”—the holy face. The statue itself, which is the work of Francesco Mosehi, is an inferior work. Opposite to St. Veronica is a similar colossal statue of St. Helena—the mother of Constantine the Great, by Poggini; beneath which reposes another relic, a piece of the holy cross. The other two corresponding statues are those of St. Longinus, by Bernini, and St. Andrea, by Il Tiarmino; which last is a fine work. They are respectively guardians of two equally remarkable relics: the head of St. Andrea, and the head of the spear with which the side of Christ was pierced. The crypt below, and other parts of the building, contain hundreds of such relics.

Near the high altar are seen the stairs leading to the subterranean tomb of St. Peter, round which 100 lamps are always kept burning; at the entrance of which, is the kneeling statue of Pius VII., one of the finest works of Canova. To the right and left will be observed two magnificent tombs. To the right, that of Paul III.—Farnesi—who died in 1549. The tomb is a splendid polychrome composition of bronze and various marbles, executed by Guglielmo della Porta, under the direction of Michael Angelo. The statue of the Pope is of bronze; those of Justice and Prudence, of marble. The former, as illustrative of the undisguised purity of justice, was entirely nude; but Bernini, at a later period, was ordered to clothe it partially in bronze draperies. He has, however, done so as sparingly as possible, so that but little of the exquisite sculpture is concealed. The other tomb is that of Urban VIII., who died in 1644, and the entire tomb is the design of Bernini.

On the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul the great bronze doors of the cathedral are thrown open, and evening mass—vespers—is performed by the Pope in person. There is also a ceremony called the *Revelation of the Veils*. But the great attraction is the statue of St. Peter, which, like the cathedral, is dressed up for the occasion; the dress being a full papal costume of the present day, tripple tiara and all, complete. It has been long admitted, that the *soi-disant* statue of St. Peter was not genuine; and it was generally believed that it was, in fact, a bronze statue of Jupiter Capitolinus, found in an excavation in the Forum. But later archaeologists have determined that it is the portrait of a Roman senator of the epoch of the decadence, to which a couple of keys—the keys of the gates of Heaven and Hell—have been riveted, to make a St. Peter of it. However, the Roman Church does not recognise these archaeological impertinences; and the toe of the sacred statue is duly kissed by devout Romans on certain festivities, especially that of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Mr. Whiteside, in his pleasant book, describes a peasant, who reverently kissed the toe, which is nearly worn away by this kind of affectionate piety; and then adds that the peasant was followed “by a lady, who affectedly wiped the brazen foot with a cambric handkerchief to remove the effects of her predecessor’s piety.” The toe of Michael Angelo’s marble statue of Christ, at Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, is kissed in haste to prevent its being worn away by these “Holy Kisses.”

However the interior of St. Peter’s may be disfigured by gaudy dresses on high festivals, it must ever stand apart as a glorious work of art, both from its magnificent dimensions and the elaborate richness and profusion of its detail, which exceed all powers of description. It is, in fact, as Madan de Staël said, *un monde à part*, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

SEVERAL arrests were made on the night of the 8th, in Paris, of persons supposed to belong to the Secret Society of *La Marseillaise*—a cant name for the guillotine. Arrests were previously made at Nantes from the same cause.

Prince Napoleon has caused an application to be made to the different French railway companies, to organise pleasure trains at reduced prices for the purpose of affording opportunities to all classes to visit the Universal Exhibition.

The fine weather and the influx of strangers continue to exercise a beneficial influence on the Parisian trade, and the shopkeepers are now certain of quick sales until the close of the Exhibition. The extraordinary dearth of provisions alone prevents commercial transactions from assuming a greater degree of activity.

SPAIN.

THE Kingdom is still convulsed by internal agitation. Catalonia is in insurrection. The Hierri brothers have been performing romantic exploits. The formidable Carlist chief, Cabcilla Marsal, has appeared in Catalonia, at the head of 150 men, well armed and equipped, and some flocked to his standard. He has, however, been completely beaten by the troops sent in his pursuit. Fourteen men of his band were killed, and 44 others have sought a refuge in France. Seven battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, and 2 batteries, have been sent to Catalonia.

Mr. Perry, Secretary of the American Legation, has received his dismissal. Upon doing so, he at once ceased his functions. His successor has not yet arrived.

In the Cortes, July 3, Senor Gaminde proposed that the Chamber should declare it had learned with grief the death of Lord Raglan, who as the Duke of Wellington’s Secretary, had rendered important services to Spain during the War of Independence. At the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the vote was postponed until official intelligence should be received of the melancholy event, which was received on the 5th. It unites its wishes with those of the mover of the proposition, in order that the Spanish Cortes, in remembrance of the services rendered by Lord Raglan, who defended in his youth Spanish independence, and to the day of his death the liberties of Europe, may proclaim the regret with which they learned the melancholy death of that excellent General.

The Queen has delayed for a few days her journey to the Escorial. The terms in which General Espartero has tendered his resignation to the Queen, have been formally proclaimed. The General, who is quite recovered from his indisposition, had not confided his intention to any one before making it known to the Queen. Her Majesty, who was much affected, would not accept the resignation; but Espartero, who was unmoved by her supplications and tears, refused to withdraw it. The Queen then sent for Marshal O’Donnell, who fully concurred with her Majesty as to the necessity of keeping Espartero at the head of the Government. The Queen declared that if Espartero persisted in his determination, she would instantly leave Madrid, and even Spain, as her life would no longer

severe. O'Donnell immediately waited on Espartero, who for a long time remained inflexible before he would consent to withdraw his resignation. The Marquis de Turco, French Ambassador to Madrid, has been recalled. He is succeeded by M. de Montfleur, from Berlin.

According to news from Barcelona of the 10th, the strife of the war-people continued. The troops were still in their barracks, and the General had not left the fort of Atarazanas. The houses of the manufacturers, merchants and National Guards, had been marked during the night with different signs, doubtless to point them out to the vengeance of the people. Meanwhile the artisans and workmen who had been compelled to suspend work, had resumed it. Reinforcements of troops continued to arrive.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia was to leave Berlin on the evening of the 7th for St. Petersburg, whither he goes to visit his sister the Dowager Empress of Russia. It is pretended that this visit has no political object whatever; but that it is the fulfilment of a promise he made to her in the first day of her bereavement, that as soon as the state of his health admitted of it he would come and see her. Those who know the Prince of Prussia best are said to be by no means uneasy lest he should fall a prey to Russian influences.

The King's physicians having earnestly recommended him to proceed as promptly as possible into Silesia to enjoy the fine air of the mountains, he has decided to leave Berlin next week for the Chateau of Ermansdorf.

AUSTRIA.

The "Vienna Gazette" of July 7th contained a semi-official article in reply to the speech of the Emperor Napoleon concerning Austria. This article says that Austria has fulfilled all the duties imposed on her by the treaty of the 24th December, and that she is not bound to any ulterior proceedings.

The Emperor returned to Vienna on the evening of the 8th from his tour through Galicia.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander continues to display great activity; he visits fortresses, passes reviews, and works at night in his Cabinet. All traces of dissension between the poor Czar and his brother the Grand Duke Constantine have disappeared, and there was never any question of his abdication. The Czar, though mild and affable, clings energetically to the resolutions which he has adopted; and he said recently to a commercial delegation, "If I am feeble, I will pray God to make me strong." He has several times repeated what he said to the diplomatic body on his accession to the throne, "The policy of my father is sacred for me." He has determined not to abandon that policy on any account.

ITALY.

It is said that the sentence of death passed by the Consulta on De Felice, for having attempted to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli, has been formally communicated to the Pope, and that, as it had been agreed to unanimously, De Felice has no right of appeal.

Italy has just lost one of her most celebrated divines in the Abbe Rosmini, who died at Stressa, on the Lago Maggiore, on the 1st inst.

The King of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, are at Rome.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier passed through Alexandria and Novara from Genoa, en route to Switzerland, where they intend passing the summer.

TURKEY.

On the afternoon of Monday, 25th June, the funeral of Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, took place in the little burial-ground of Therapia, and his remains were therefore followed to the grave by a large concourse of the civil and military functionaries of both countries.

Aali Pasha, Grand Vizier in the place of Redschid, arrived on Sunday the 24th ult., at Constantinople. The Porte has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the late Envoy to the Conference fulfilled his duties.

The Turkish Contingent now numbers about 9,500 men in its camp near Bajukdere. Eventually this force may prove very effective. There is now a talk of raising the force from 20,000 to 30,000 men; in this case about 60 more officers will be required, even though the present system of giving only three officers to a regiment be persevered in. A school is established in the camp for the instruction of the officers in the Turkish language. At present the interpreters form one of the most expensive corps in the army. Each officer has one of these dragomans attached to him, and they receive 12s. or 14s. a day, besides their rations.

Constantinople has lately been visited by some most destructive fires. A few weeks since the yali, or villa, of Ahmed Fethi Pasha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, was destroyed, and now the city of Stamboul itself, and the dwellings of more humble Ottomans, have been visited by a painful calamity. Two days since a conflagration broke out at Akserai, no fewer than 1,000 houses and as many shops were destroyed.

Sir G. Brown is a little better, but hardly strong enough to support the campaign. General Codrington is to return home.

UNITED STATES.

MR. C. STANLEY, of the British Consulate in New York, has been arrested and placed under 1,000 dollars bond, to answer a charge of enlisting numbers of recruits for the Crimea. The efforts of the British recruiting agents in the United States to enlist men for the Crimean legion appear to be attended with considerable difficulty. It appears that the brig *Buffalo* recently sailed from New York with a number of Germans as passengers, who were ostensibly engaged to work on some imaginary railroad in Nova Scotia, but who were, in reality, destined to win renown and 8 dollars per month before Sebastopol. The Germans after getting to sea, thought they had made a bad bargain, and placed themselves under the protection of the revenue cutter, *James Campbell*, the commander of which had the brig piloted to Holme's Hole, and now awaits orders from the authorities.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

AN ARMISTICE.

EARLY in the afternoon of the 19th instant, a flag of truce was hoisted from our works, but was not replied to by the Russians. It remained an hour, and was then struck. Shortly afterwards a white flag appeared on Fort Constantine, and a communication took place by boats. It is presumed that the arrangements of the truce were then settled, for at four o'clock the white flag again appeared on all the works in front of which the dead were lying. A chain of cavalry was drawn across the ground in rear of the British position, to prevent any from going to the front who were not on duty in burying or conveying the dead to camp. Parades were ordered in the several divisions, to prevent the soldiers leaving the camp. Several persons, however, who had gone on advance previous to the arrival of the cavalry, went to the front, and had an opportunity of examining the ground where the contest had taken place. The Russians threw out a line of sentries immediately in front of their works, a precaution which was not adopted on our side, but was not necessary, as none of the enemy advanced beyond a certain limit, which appeared to be regarded as neutral ground. Our dead had not been stripped; their arms and accoutrements had alone been taken from them. The bodies of Sir John Campbell and Colonel Yea were found a short way from the abatis. The body of Lieutenant Graves, Royal Engineers, a most gallant young officer, was also discovered at the very front. The Engineers suffered severely. Captain Jesse, who was killed, had only been three days in the Crimea. Lieutenant Murray, who was doing duty as captain, has since died from the effects of his wounds.

During the armistice, a series of sunk mines, similar to those in front of the Malakhoff Tower and Redan, were discovered in front of the old Russian rifle pit which was taken at the same time with the Quarry works. The mines had been placed by the enemy in front of this pit, between it and the end of one of the boyons of our old advanced work. These mines were taken up and removed without injury to any one.

Away from the immediate scene of the siege operations, the most important event has been the advance of the Sardinians, together with about

400 of our 10th Hussars, from Tchernogou towards Khutor Markenzia. They are now about four miles and a half in advance, near a village marked in the maps as Chudling. Markenzia's farm is said to be very strongly fortified.

Several of our general officers are on the sick list. Major-General Edouard has been seized by a dangerous attack of cholera. Lieutenant-General Brown has also been confined to his house in France. Major-General Codrington and Ponsford have been compelled to leave camp from the same cause. Captain Savage, Royal Artillery, died yesterday, after a very short illness, from cholera.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG ARRESTED AS A SPY.

Active work was done on the 24th of June, and two or three previous days, for Russian spies, supposed to be in the camp. Several important persons were taken up on suspicion. Among others, Captain Frederick Armstrong, of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, was, on the 23rd, arrested as a spy. He had come over on horseback from the third division, and in consequence of some striking peculiarities in his dress and appearance, and certain questions about the works on Frenchman's Hill which he put to the guard at the picket-house, he was thought to be a Russian agent in an assumed dress. Notice was given to the Provost-Sergeant, who followed Captain Armstrong to Inkermann, and there arrested him. It was in vain he made assertions of his being an officer of the 18th Regiment; he was compelled to come to the proper authorities. As he moved along, a crowd of soldiers gathered, both French and English; there was no doubt that he was a spy, and loud was the explosion of indignation which followed. Capt. Armstrong became excited, and it was perhaps fortunate that his sword, which was curved, and not at all of the ordinary English shape, was taken from him. He was not identified until he reached the Adjutant-General's office of the Light Division. A short time since a Russian agent passed in a direction towards the Mamelon, dressed in the uniform of a French captain of the line. Something led to suspicion respecting his real character, and he was interrogated. As he did not know the name of the colonel of the regiment, nor which division the regiment belonged to, he was removed for closer examination elsewhere, and the fact of his being in disguise was speedily proved. Several of the Greek canteen men in camp have been taken up on suspicion of being spies.

LIEUTENANT MARSH'S IMPRUDENT EXPOSURE.

A melancholy occurrence, involving unnecessary loss of life, took place on the 24th, in the advanced works of the right attack. Lieutenant Hans Marsh, Adjutant of the 33rd Regiment, had to pass from one of the boyons in a direction toward the left zigzag approach, near the trench lately taken from the enemy and connected with the Quarry works. There was a covered way along which he could pass free from risk, but he moved as if to cross by the open ground. A friend cautioned him not to do so, as the saving of time and space would be so unimportant, and pointed out that the Russian sharpshooters were firing from the front of the Redan. "Firing is not hitting," was the reply, and unfortunately he followed the rash promptings of the momentary impulse and went forward. He was fully exposed to view, and the enemy fired a volley. One ball, truer than the rest, struck him in the head, and he fell dead on the instant. He had not advanced ten yards when the event took place. Lieutenant Marsh was quite young, had only lately received the appointment of adjutant, was active and intelligent, and gave promise of being a most efficient officer.

THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA—ITS CAUSES.

The epidemic was prevalent to a very fatal extent amongst the Turks and Sardinians before they moved over the Tchernaya, and General Alexandre Della Marmora, brother of the Sardinian commander-in-chief, and head of the staff, was carried off by it little more than a fortnight ago. The situation of the Piedmontese camp, in the low plain behind Kudikoi, was in some degree sufficient to account for the great mortality which began to thin their ranks within a few days after their landing; as, with the exception of a few outlying pickets stationed on the neighbouring hill-sides, nearly the whole force was exposed to the heavy night dews and injurious exhalations of the low-lying, half-swampy valley which extends almost the entire way from the harbour of Balaklava to the hills beyond the river. The disease has lately extended its ravages to our own men, who cannot be said to suffer, either from local situation or deficiency of physical comforts, and is now carrying off a large daily quota of victims. The daily heat, about the 25th, averages ninety-three degrees in the shade; and this, acting upon the countless mounds of dead and other sources of noisome effluvia which meet the eye and offend the olfactory wherever you turn, produces an atmosphere very square inch of which is charged with the seeds of most pernicious disease.

Human dead are generally buried at a sufficient depth to keep down their injurious gases; but in the great majority of cases, dead horses and the offal of the animals slaughtered for consumption are very carelessly and insufficiently put under the sod. Within the short circle of an hour's center through the open spaces between the various regiments of our four divisions, probably a score of half-buried carcasses may be seen protruding above the ground, scattering abroad their noxious odours as far as the wind will carry them. Add to these open privies all over the camp, and you have a source of pestilential effluvia sufficient to engender disease to a very fearful extent; and yet nothing of any importance is done to disinfect the air of this deadly freightage.

THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE FRENCH.

Our Allies have greatly added to the extent of the trenches on the right of the Mamelon. There is now a perfect labyrinth of covered ways and approaches on this side. They have carried them forward considerably in advance of the old Russian approach, which was made to connect the Kamptshatka redoubt on the one side with the Selenghinsk redoubt on the other side of the Careening Bay ravine. This approach was carried nearly in a straight line down the Mamelon hill, across the comparatively flat ground between it and the Careening Bay ravine, across the ravine itself, and up the steep ascent to the redoubt on Mount Sapone. The French have established another parallel beyond this, so far as regards the ground on the west side of the ravine, and have thus gained a considerable advance on that side towards the Careening port and the great roadstead. In the most forward part of this advanced parallel, a powerful battery, spoken of as the Marine Battery, has been constructed. The guns of this work control, in a great degree, the position formerly occupied by the vessels near Careening Bay, and would, in all probability, prevent a recurrence of the fire which the ships were previously able to direct against our Allies in their movements on the right flank of the Mamelon Vert, and which told with fatal effect as their columns advanced on that side in the attack against the Malakhoff works.

Our Allies are also very actively employed in the works on the east side of the Careening ravine. Large working parties are nightly engaged in changing the aspect of the batteries, and adding to the armament in the redoubt nearest to the ravine, which, when in the possession of the enemy, was called the Selenghinsk Redoubt. In the daytime the troops contrive to strengthen the parapets thrown up at night. In the second redoubt, that a little further to the east, and more in advance, working parties are also employed. The Russians called this the Volhynia Redoubt; the French have named it "La Redoubte Noire," from the dark mould of which the parapets are formed, and in contradistinction to the former, or "La Redoubte Blanche," which appears conspicuously white from the debris of the limestone rock of which its face chiefly consists.

MONSTER MORTARS.

It is said that two monster 21-inch mortars have arrived for our Allies, each requiring a fabulous amount of powder to project a shell so enormously heavy that it has to be lifted into the gun by a mechanical contrivance, and that these mortars are to be brought up to Mount Sapone, to be used against the large ships in the roadstead. No guns have been placed in the small 5-gun battery placed across the ridge near the extremity of the spur over the Careening port. On the projecting point of cliff, almost immediately opposite, on the north side of the roadstead, just where what is sometimes called the Bay of Inkermann commences, is one of the enemy's batteries, which has been greatly strengthened of late. The battery is in a line with the cliff, and close to its verge. This work now mounts twelve guns of heavy calibre. Their line of fire is directed against the works on Mount Sapone. The cliff on which the 12-gun

battery is placed has considerably the advantage in elevation over the extreme spur to the east of Careening Port, the nearest point under its fire, and the small 5-gun work, though it could be employed by the Russians, is not available, therefore, for French artillery purposes. It is, however, occupied by a small body of sharpshooters. A frequent fire is kept up by the guns of the 12-gun battery before named, against the French working parties in the Mount Sapone redoubts. The large advanced battery in our right attack, destined to act against the shipping, has made great progress; and a second battery, with the same object, has been commenced in another part of the works.

ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY.

There was more firing from the Malakhoff and Redan batteries on the 20th, than for many previous days. The Cosack batteries on the north side also kept up an active fire against the French works on the right. A limited number of shells were thrown from our batteries, chiefly against the Malakhoff and Redan. There had been rumours of an attack on our lines being contemplated by the enemy, but no demonstration nor advance took place. The anticipation of an attack was most probably due to a suspicion that intelligence of the decease of Lord Raglan, and the absence of many of our generals, would be carried to the enemy's camp, and that he might hope to gain an advantage by a surprise under these circumstances.

Dry weather appears to have again set in.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBARDMENT OF THE REDAN.

The *Messenger* publishes a despatch from General Pelissier, announcing the silencing of the guns of the Redan by the English, after a day's sharp bombardment.

The English are pushing forward their works.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO THE GARRISON OF SEBASTOPOL.

Heights of Inkermann, June 19.

COMRADES.—The bloody combat of yesterday, and the defeat of an enemy in despair, has again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you her thanks, and she will not refuse them. Thousands of our companions in arms have sealed with their blood the oath which they had taken, and so have kept safe the word which I gave to the Emperor, our common father. Thanks are given to you for it, comrades!

Comrades! Considerable reinforcements are marching from all parts of our sacred Russia; they will immediately be with us. Oppose, as you have hitherto done, your manly breasts to the murderous balls of our impious enemies, and die, as thousands of your comrades have died, with arms in your hands in an honourable contest—man against man, breast against breast—rather than violate the oath which you swore to the country—to preserve our Sebastopol.

Soldiers! The enemy is beaten—driven back with enormous losses. Permit your commander to repeat to you his thanks, in the name of the Emperor our august monarch—in the name of the country, our holy and orthodox Russia. The time is at hand when the pride of the enemy will be overthrown—when his armies will be swept from our territory like straw before the wind. Until then, have faith in God, and fight for the Emperor and country.

This order of the day will be read in each Company and all the horse squadrons of the different bodies of troops.

(Signed) PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

LORD RAGLAN.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, July 4, 1855.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief has received Her Majesty's most gracious commands to express to the army the deep regret with which Her Majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer, by the death of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honourable testimony of her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her army.

Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his military secretary and aide-de-camp, he took part, nearly fifty years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest Commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

During a long peace, his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

When war broke out last year, he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the army proceeding to the East. He never hesitated; he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

At the head of the troops, during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life. By his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services.

In the midst of a winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired.

The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their commander by the deep regret with which they now mourn his loss.

Her Majesty is confident that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life, will for ever endear his memory to the British Army.

By command of the Right Hon. General Viscount Hardinge, Commander in Chief.

G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

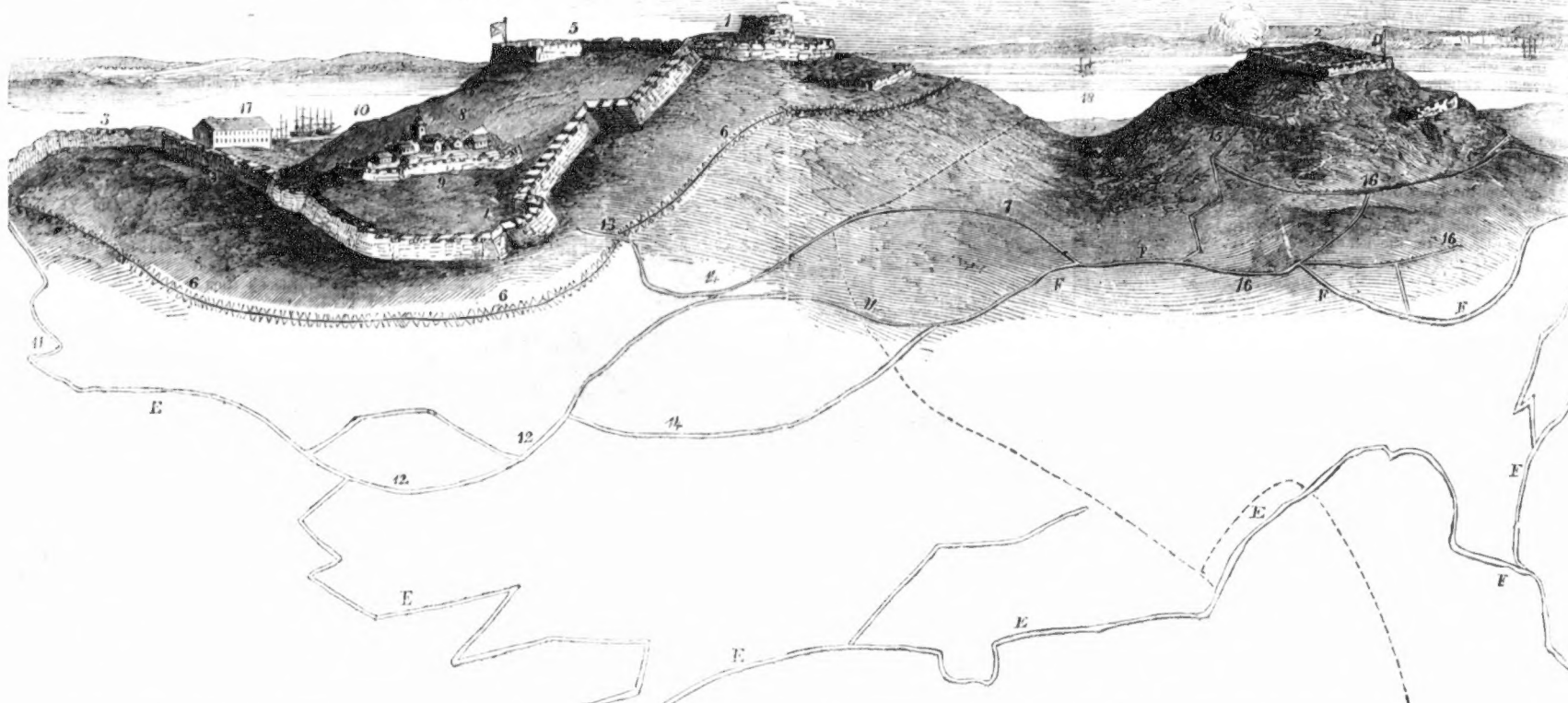
ANAPA.

By the intelligence lately received from Circassia, we are told that Sefer Pacha is at present in the interior of the country, convoking the chiefs and collecting troops, with the idea of co-operating with the allies, should they contemplate an attack upon Anapa. It also appears that the Circassians have so harassed the retreat of the fourteen Russian battalions who attempted to escape across the Kouban after the evacuation of Anapa, that they have been obliged to retrace their steps, after losing a vast number of men, and been actually compelled to negotiate for subsistence with their foes. This singular measure was rendered easy by the fact that there were many Circassians in the Russian battalions who had been educated in the military institutions of St. Petersburg. After all, there is some doubt whether this corps has not received orders to make its way to Gumri, if possible, instead of Astracan, or whether it really was impossible for it to cross the Kouban.

The *Presse d'Orient* reports that the Circassian garrison of Anapa is harassed by a Russian force; that the Circassians have not been able to regain the military road, and that they are encamped to the number of 14 battalions on the heights of Soujak-Kalé.

COSSACK TROOPS.—An imperial decree was issued at St. Petersburg on the 5th instant, enjoining all the governors in New Russia and Bessarabia to augment the Cossack troops in their respective governments by volunteers from all classes.

LOSSES OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE EAST.—It appears from all the documents received by the French Minister of War, that the number of soldiers in the Army of the East, who have fallen in battle, or died from various causes, amounts to 14,205.



THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES IN FRONT OF THE MALAKHOFF AND THE REDAN ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 17.—(FROM A SKETCH BY CORPORAL TIPTAFT.)

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Round Tower. | 5. Tower Fort. | 9. Village Works. | 13. Centre Approach. | 17. Arsenal. |
| 2. Mamelon. | 6. Chevaux de Frise. | 10. Shipping. | 14. Centre Advance. | 18. The Harbour. |
| 3. Redan. | 7. 2-gun Battery. | 11. Left Approach. | 15. Right Approach. | E. English Lines. |
| 4. Breastwork Battery. | 8. Village outside the Town. | 12. Left Advance. | 16. Right Advance. | F. French Lines. |

THE MALAKHOFF AND THE REDAN ON THE EVENING OF THE 17TH.

PREVIOUS to the engagement on the 17th, it was agreed by the Allied armies that the English were to force the great Redan and the French were to carry the Malakhoff batteries, the Careening Redan, and the entrenchments that cover the extremity of the suburb. Recent successes had inspired the soldiers with enthusiasm, and everything seemed to promise victory.

The engraving, representing the position of the forces on this evening,

which preceded the eventful morning of the 18th, needs no explanation. The letter accompanying the sketch has been sent to us by the father of the writer, who styles himself a "full corporal." Through the kind permission of the former, we are enabled to give the following extracts:—

"This may be my last letter to you, but I hope not. As I have braved it so long, I should like to see the last of it. * * * I send you a sketch, that you may the better understand the general plan of the attack and the position of the forces. The French took the positions on the right, and lost about 2,000 men. We lost about 1,000. My division lost about 387.

"To-morrow morning, about twelve o'clock noon, the French are going to take

the Round Tower, and we have got to take the remainder of the works. We have got the worst job to do; but what of that, if we can but take the town? If it be my lot to fall, I shall not fare worse than many of my comrades. * * * Grady has gone raving mad in consequence of his wound. * * * Tell Mrs. C. that her husband is getting better, and will soon be able to return home to her. He frets very much. I should think myself very lucky if I could get off with only the loss of an arm. * * * I must let you know something about the parcel, which I received quite safe, and the Prayer-book also. * * * I beg that you will tell those persons who have been so kind as to send me the presents, that my feelings were more than I could express when my comrade Hunter broke the parcel open. I really fell into tears for joy, to think that I had friends so kind to me, though so far away."

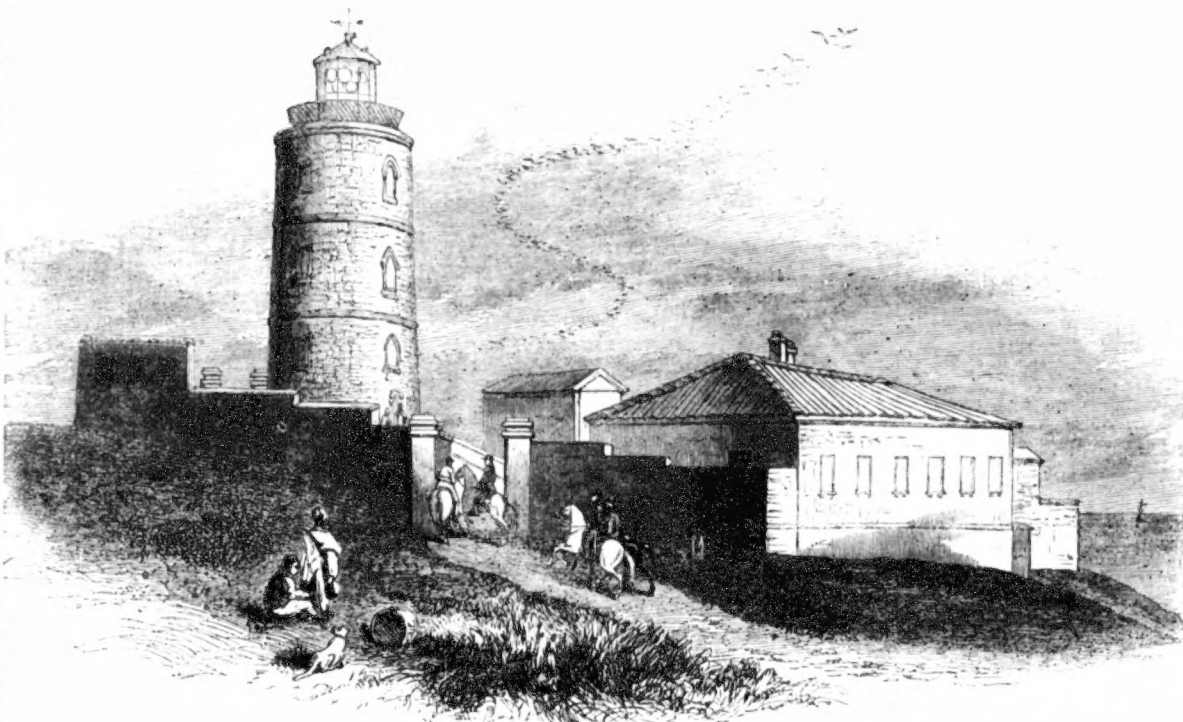


ENTRANCE TO ANAPA.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN FORTCH.)

THE LIGHTHOUSE AT CAPE TAKLI COOLARI.

EVERYBODY is now perfectly familiar with the names and position of almost all the places in and around the Crimea. There is scarcely a household without its map, so that we have only to mention the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof to suggest the Straits of Kertch with their rapid-running currents. The eye of the reader immediately rests on the east portion of the Crimea, and while it remains there, whether in imagination or in reality, we may be allowed to say one word about the situation of the lighthouse, of which we here give an engraving.

When a vessel approaches the Straits of Kertch, with a view of passing them from the Black Sea, she steers at about equal distances between Cape Panaghia on the right and Cape Takli Coolari on the left. It is on the latter cape where our lighthouse is situated. The distance between the two capes is said to be about eight miles, and the depth of the water about 55 feet. The importance of this lighthouse can only be estimated by those who have had to steer through those straits. The course is somewhat critical, for the environment of these two capes resembles more or less the Scylla and Charybdis we used to read about when at school. By going too near to either side, the consequences would be, as they have no doubt in many cases been, fatal; more especially so



LIGHTHOUSE AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE SEA OF AZOF.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)

after the vessel passes Cape Kamish-boroun, and approaches the narrowest part of the whole straits. There is a depth of water of 26 feet, but the passage is very confined, and ships are obliged to pass near the western shore. In taking this course with its various windings, the light reflected from Cape Takli Coolari becomes in a dark night indispensable. At the narrowest part of the straits on the western shore, is the battery called Paul, and a little farther north, in May, 1854, thirty-three ships were sunk as a means of defence. The lighthouse has stood proudly looking on the events which have so recently taken place in its neighbourhood. May it stand to witness nobler scenes!

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS ON YENIKALE.

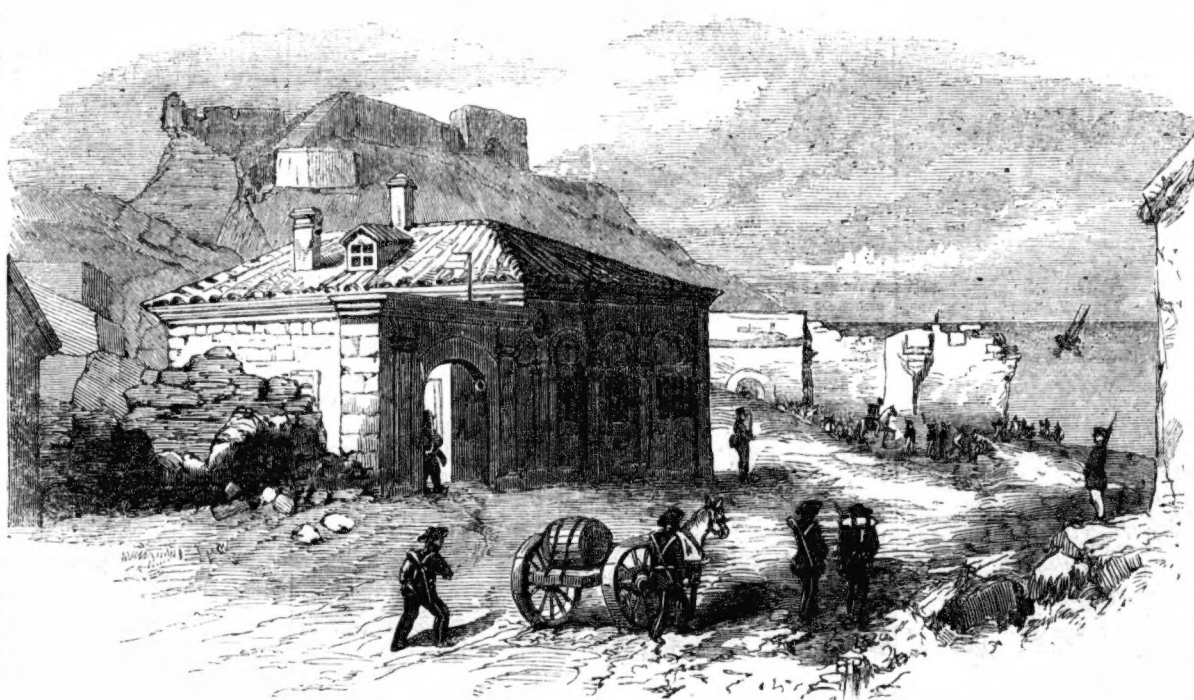
GENERAL KLUNIFF, or Khruless, has moved from Bakschiserai towards Karason-bazar, with the intention of attacking Yenikale. He was marching at the head of 20,000 men against the place, where 8,000 of the allied troops were well entrenched and ready to receive him. The Turkish garrison is under General of Division Reschid Pacha, who has put the fortifications in such a state of defence that he is quite able to resist a Russian attack. Admiral Ahmed Pacha is also there on board the *Taif*. We hear that the detachment of the Land Transport Corps stationed here has lost, within a fort-



THE FRENCH FORMING ENTRENCHMENTS AT YENIKALE.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)

night, 50 men, of whom 25 were English and 25 native drivers.

Owing to the great success which has attended the allied armies in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, every place within sight of the scenes of victory is invested with a real or fictitious interest. Few people ever heard of Kertch or Yenikale until this war directed all eyes to the map of the Crimea; but now they represent, on a small scale, those favoured positions which nature seems to have intended for the seat of commerce and power; and in some measure resemble Constantinople, which is placed, like them, on a narrow channel between two seas, whose trade it profits by and commands. Some scattered hamlets and two villages lie between Kertch and Yenikale, and the country is of the same character as the rest of the coast—illimitable meadows, windmills, and an undulating surface, destitute of trees or divisions, and covered with tumuli. From Kertch to Yenikale the distance is five miles and a half. Yenikale derives its importance from its position on a promontory close to the entrance of the Sea of Azof, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Kertch. Another of the singular banks to be found in this part of the world, runs through the sea in a southerly and westerly direction for 7½ miles towards Yenikale, and contracts the Strait to the breadth of a

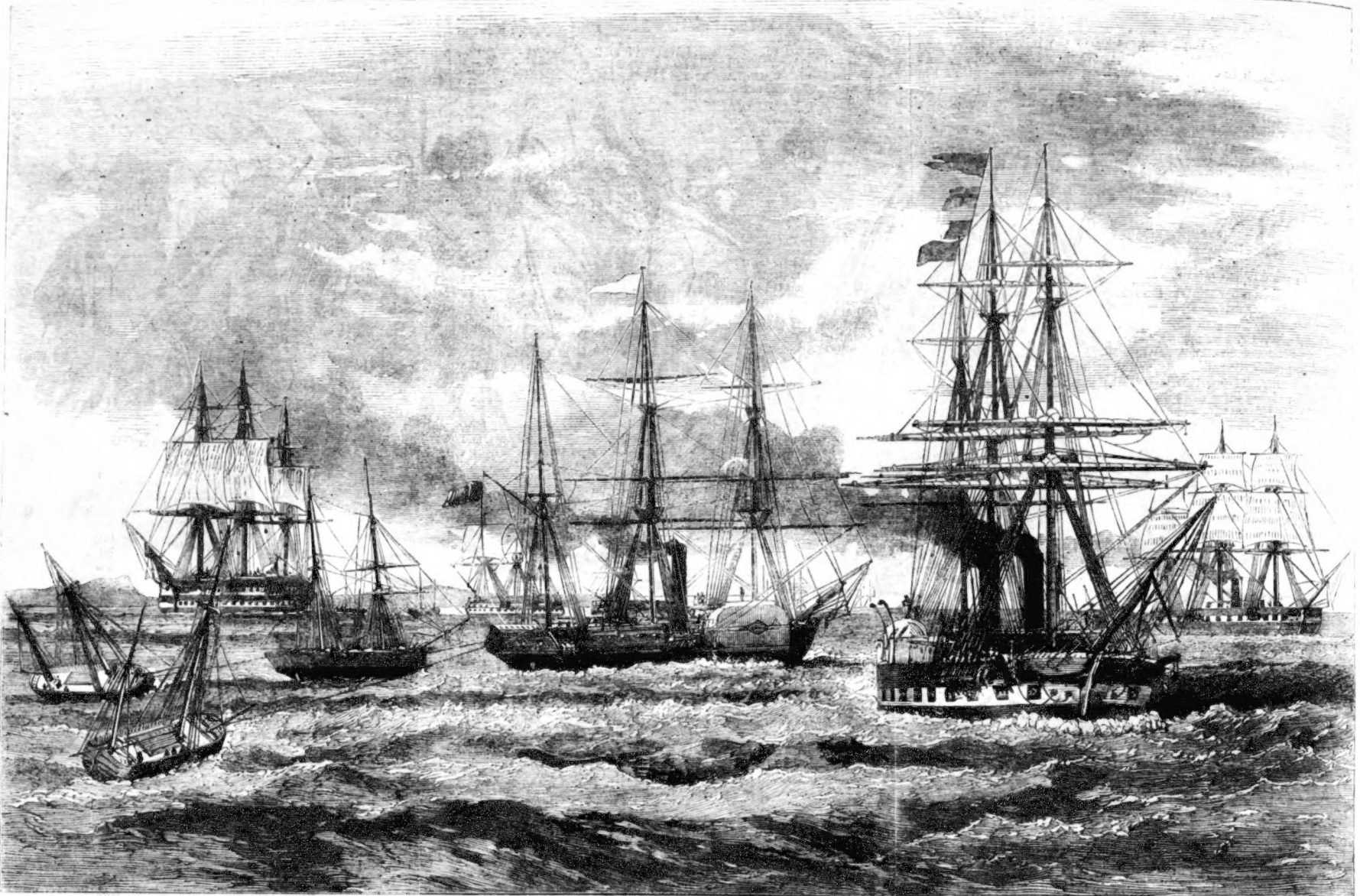


THE ENGLISH BARRACKS AT YENIKALE.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)

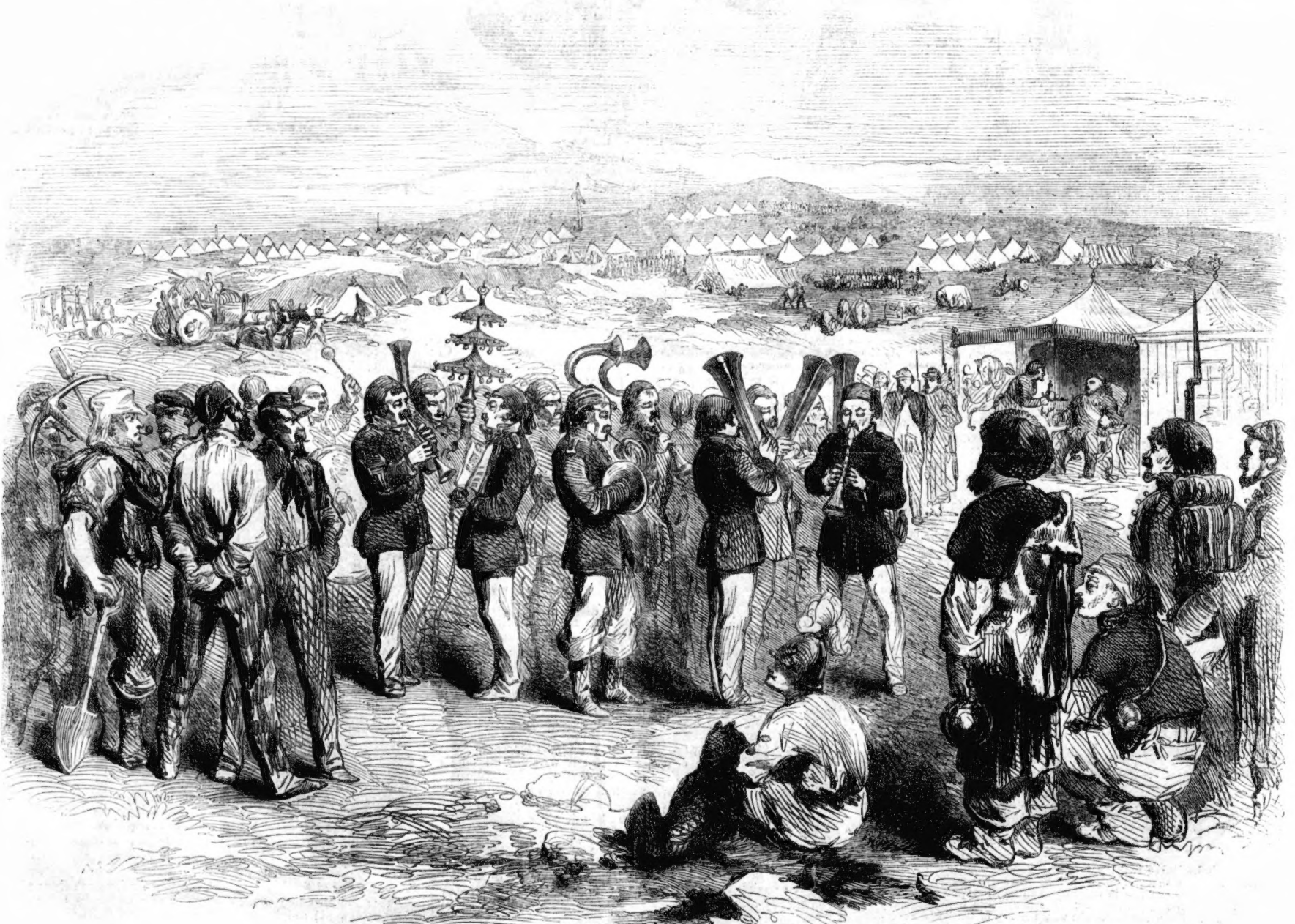
mile and three-quarters just ere it opens into the Sea of Azof. On this bank, which is full of salt-water marshes, and is two or three miles broad in some places, the Russians had a strong battery commanding the ferry station, armed with long and heavy 36-pounders, and a number of Government buildings of a mean description, and during the recent expedition there were great numbers of fishing huts and curing sheds seen upon it.

The town consists of two parts—one a suburb of houses close to the water's edge, and commanded by a ridge of high land rising gradually from the sea. The church, which is a handsome building in the Byzantine style, stands on the hill-side in the midst of this suburb. The other part consists of the Fort, which is formed by a quadrangular rampart, armed at the angles with bastions and small turrets. Each side of the square is about a quarter of a mile long. The side parallel to the sea-wall is on the top of the ridge into which the ground rises gradually from the sea, and the sea-wall itself has as its base a broad quay by the water's edge.

The ridge once gained, the country lies before one in a spacious plateau, with conical mounds and tumuli, forming natural advanced posts for videttes in the distance. On the land side the ramparts are provided with embrasures, and are crenellated for



THE RETRIBUTION, WITH FLEET OF BLOCK SHIPS HAVING GUN AND MORTAR BOATS IN TOW, LEAVING KIEL HARBOUR.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DR. MESSEI, H.M.S. CENTAUR.)



THE BAND PLAYING IN FRONT OF THE TURKISH GENERAL'S TENT AT YENIKALE. (SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)



NIGHT: GOING TO THE TRENCHES.



MORNING: RETURNING FROM THE TRENCHES.



AFTERNOON: THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE TRENCHES.—(FROM SKETCHES BY CAPTAIN CREALOCK.)

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Princess Charlotte, and the Count of Flanders, visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon. After witnessing the display of the fountains and making the circuit of the grounds, the Royal party dined in the corridor of the north wing.

THE QUEEN held on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, an Investiture of the most Honourable Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace, when Admiral Deans Dundas, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir J. Macdonell, and Sir H. D. Ross, were, with the usual ceremonies, respectively invested by her Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross.

HER MAJESTY inspected, on Monday afternoon, 100 wounded and disabled Guards, recently arrived in this country from the Crimea. The men were mustered in the garden of the palace, and at 3 o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the elder royal family, commenced the inspection. 47 Grenadiers, 28 Coldstreams, and 25 Scots Fusiliers, were present.

HER MAJESTY and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, left town at 5 minutes past 12 o'clock on Tuesday, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. On their way, the Royal party stopped at Farnborough, whence the Queen, the Prince, and King proceeded to Aldershot, and reviewed the troops at present in camp there.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.—The precise day is not yet determined on for the Queen's intended visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French, at Paris, but it is rumoured that it will take place either the last week in August or early in September. It is rumoured, in Court circles, that Balmoral will be visited this autumn early—in October it is stated—and that the Queen and royal household will remain there about a month.

LORD WESTMORELAND, Ambassador at Vienna, has arrived in London, accompanied by his son, the Hon. Julian Fane.

THE SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE.—General Peel will move the previous question, as an amendment to Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure on the late Government, which now stands for Tuesday week, the 17th inst.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—General Simpson, it appears, is a native of the Scottish Borders. His father, the son of a Scottish clergyman, was proprietor of Teviotbank, in the county of Roxburgh. The General, who until lately possessed that pretty little estate, is, by marriage, brother-in-law of Mr. Elliot Lockhart, M.P. for Selkirk.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD BROUGHAM corrected an erroneous statement made in a daily paper respecting his conduct on the decision of an appeal case heard some time ago.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of the Religious Worship (No. 2) Bill, and regretted the refusal of the Earl of Shaftesbury to serve on the select committee to which bill No. 1 had been referred. He explained the reasons which had induced the committee to frame the present measure, which would be found, he said, to relieve all denominations of Christians, Dissenters as well as Churchmen, from the penalties attaching to laymen holding meetings for religious purposes, provided they obtain the consent and concurrence of the clergyman of the respective districts in which they laboured.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then entered into an examination of the clauses of the new bill, which, instead of relaxing, only tightened the reins of our ecclesiastical system. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, while giving the Earl of Shaftesbury full credit for the best intentions, thought that his zeal carried him to the verge of intolerance. His own desire was that neither bill should pass into law.

After some further discussion, in which the Bishop of London, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Derby, the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Granville took part, the bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New writs were issued for Cheltenham and Fresham, the former borough rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. C. F. Berkeley, and the latter by Mr. G. Berkeley having accepted the office of the Chiltern Hundreds.

IRREGULAR CAVALRY IN INDIA.

MR. VERNON SMITH, in reply to Sir Erskine Perry, said that various regiments of irregular cavalry in India, amounting altogether to about 5,000 men, had volunteered for service in the Crimea. These offers had been acknowledged, and the propriety of accepting them was under consideration.

LORD DUNDONALD'S PLAN FOR DESTROYING FORTIFICATIONS.—Sir CHARLES WOOD declined to state what the Government intended to do with Lord Dundonald's explosive machine. The matter had some time ago been referred to a committee. He did not know whether Lord Dundonald had had an opportunity of explaining it personally to the committee; but the scheme itself was so obvious that it required no explanation.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY PAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to answer Lord Seymour's question respecting the time when the estimate for the increased pay of the army would be laid upon the table. The plan was under the consideration of Government.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN HYDE PARK.

Sir GEORGE GREY, in answer to Sir John Shelley, said he was ready to institute a searching inquiry into any specific allegations of abuse of authority on the part of the police, but of these he had as yet received none. He might add that he had no objection to a general inquiry, provided that it was not to be understood as prejudging the case against the police.

Mr. THOS. DUNCOMBE suggested that the Crown should appoint a commission—members of Parliament, if they pleased—to investigate the charges. No inquiry instituted by the Home Office and conducted in secret would satisfy the public. He repeated his threat, that if the people were not satisfied, they were likely to return to the Park next Sunday provided with the means of self-defence.

Sir GEORGE GREY said, that if there was to be an inquiry, it was most desirable to abstain from all discussion in the meantime. When he promised a full and searching inquiry, he certainly had it not in his thoughts to make that inquiry emanate either from the Home Office or the police. He pledged himself to the House and to the public that the inquiry should be full and searching; he was not prepared at present to state the mode, but he would inform the House, in due time, both of the mode of inquiry and the persons who were to conduct it. In allusion to the threat of a repetition of these scenes next Sunday, he had only to say, that if the people came to the Park to enjoy themselves, they had a right to do so, and the police would protect them; if they came to disturb others, the police, notwithstanding all that had passed, would be ready to discharge their duty.

Mr. W. J. FOX and Mr. BOWYER impugned the conduct of the police. Mr. GEORGE DUNDAS and Mr. KER SEYMOUR defended them. The former gentleman designated the mob a "canaille." He said, "nothing tended so much to tranquillise the feelings of a mob as the clink upon the pavement of a train of six ponies." At a later period, Mr. Dundas apologised for this language amidst the loud cheers of the House.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Mr. STAFFORD called the attention of the Government to a letter from an army surgeon, which appeared in the columns of a daily paper, detailing instances of great neglect in the preparations made in the field hospitals for the reception of the wounded in the attack on the 18th. He asked whether the Government meant to take any steps in consequence of this letter?

Mr. PEEL read a letter from Dr. Hall, detailing the preparations that were made for the care of the wounded on the morning of the 18th, and how well they worked. This was a contradiction to the allegations contained in the letter. He had, however, sent a copy of one to Dr. Hall, and called for his answer to it.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked for explanations from the Government relative to the opposition of her Majesty's Ministers to the views of their colleague, the late British plenipotentiary at the Vienna Conference, in reference to the plan proposed by Austria to be submitted to Russia for the purpose of putting "an end to Russian preponderance in the Black Sea," as stated in the circular addressed by Count Buol to the diplomatic agents of Austria, dated Vienna, May 25. He complained that, in the decision upon Mr. Layard's motion, the House was not put in possession of all that had occurred at Vienna. The House, he thought, was entitled to a frank and candid avowal of the opinions of the Administration, of what was the policy they were pursuing in the East, and of what were the objects they sought to accomplish. He read a passage from Count Buol's circular, and expressed his belief that Lord J. Russell went to Vienna with a bona fide intention to make an honourable peace; but that his colleagues seemed to have entertained different views, and to have desired to avoid the chance of peace. How could he, then, reconcile the retention of office with the sentiments he had declared at Vienna? If he had changed his opinion, let him frankly avow it.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was glad that Mr. Gibson had frankly forward his censure upon the Government on this fit occasion, and owned that he was fully entitled to the explanation he asked. He said the events of the war had far exceeded his hopes, and that its object, instead of being obscure, was well understood, even by the labouring men of the country. The end of the war must, he considered, not be merely a treaty between the Allies and Russia, but there must be a general treaty, by which all the Powers of Europe entered into an engage-

ment to secure the integrity and independence of Turkey. Lord John then referred in detail to the consultations at the Congress on the third point, in which Count Buol admitted, that the best mode was to obtain from Russia a limitation of her force in the Black Sea; but he suggested that there was another mode—that of strengthening Turkey, instead of weakening Russia. Ultimately he proposed that there should be a stipulation for a counterpoise of forces, whereby, if Russia increased her naval power in the Black Sea beyond its true dimensions, England, France, Austria, and Turkey might augment theirs in proportion; and, further, that there should be a treaty by which Austria, Great Britain, and France guaranteed the independence and integrity of Turkey, Russia being made a party to that guarantee. It appeared to him, that these provisions did contain a security for Turkey, and he had not changed his opinion. The Austrian Government had offered to send to Russia the alternative either to consent to this proposition, or to limit her naval power in the Black Sea, and that if Russia refused, it should be considered a casus belli. His colleagues in her Majesty's Government, however, came to the conclusion that the proposition did not afford a safe basis for further negotiation. To the question why, after this, he remained a member of the Administration, he replied that if he had left office on this decision he should not have acted consistently with the rule which had always guided his conduct; and that, whatever might be his sentiments upon this great question, he thought it to be his duty to continue to give his support to the present head of the Cabinet, and not, by quitting office, weaken its stability.

Mr. COBDEN had listened to the speech of Lord John with more grief and astonishment than to any speech he had ever heard in that House. The Noble Lord seemed to have abjectly surrendered his ever heard to that of his colleagues; he had done the criminal act of carrying on a war which in his conscience it was known he disapproved. Why did he not resign office as M. Drouyn de Lhuys had done? The war was never popular, and it was now odious in France. The recruiting was failing us in this country. It was the opinion of all high military authorities that Sebastopol could not be taken unless it were completely invested, which we had not the means of accomplishing. We should be very glad now if he could get the Government back from the opposite side of the House, which would give them their only chance for an honest Government. He infinitely regretted that a few years ago to displace that Government, he gave a vote which had cost the country 100 millions of money and 20,000 valuable lives.

LORD PALMERSTON defended the consistency of Lord John, and said it was a new thing in politics to hear that a statesman was to abandon his colleagues whenever he happened to be in a minority. The proposition of Austria was rejected by France and England, and for the latter he could say the decision was not come to on light grounds. The object of the war was to curb the ambition of Russia against Turkey, and was not undertaken for the independence of Poland or Hungary. With respect to the threat of the Honourable Gentleman to assist Right Honourable Gentlemen into power, he could only say that, whoever might be in power, the manly and determined spirit of the Government would not be broken down by any speeches the peace party might make either here or elsewhere.

Mr. ROEBUCK said there were two questions now before the House—one, the character of Lord John Russell; the other, the wisdom or folly of the present war. In the first, he agreed with Mr. Cobden; in the second, with the Prime Minister.

LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON condemned the conduct of the Cabinet in not yielding to the course recommended by Lord J. Russell.

Mr. DISRAELI said they had learned to-night, for the first time, that peace and war were open questions in the present Administration. He wanted to know whether the House was for peace or war. There was no chance of vigorous action either for the one or the other while they had that state of things which had been revealed to them with such startling candour to-night. He appealed to the House whether these revelations did not justify the resolution he had some weeks ago brought before the House. He brought forward that resolution because he had reason to believe that a peace was about to be established at Vienna, which, in his mind, would be impolitic, unsatisfactory, and impracticable. The Governments of Europe believed with an ineradicable belief, that Lord John Russell represented the whole of his colleagues, and they believed that the British Cabinet, in accepting the Austrian propositions through their colleague, had publicly acknowledged there was nothing more worth fighting for. The end of all these revelations and charges was, that peace or war was to be a mere question of party policy, and that the tumultuous assemblages at Downing Street were to baffle the Conferences at Vienna.

Sir G. GREY denied that the Cabinet was a divided one. They were unanimous in considering the war just and necessary, and in the prosecution of it they were not divided.

The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock until Monday.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

The Earl of DERBY appealed to Lord Lyndhurst to withdraw the bill he had introduced for repealing the Abjuration Oath. The measure involved the much-controverted question respecting the admission of Jews to Parliament; and Government some time since had stated, in the other House, that they did not intend to revive that subject this year.

Lord LYNDHURST declined, and intimated that he had the assent of Ministers to his measure.

LORD GRANVILLE having confirmed the statement of the Noble Lord, the second reading was fixed for the 17th.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA complained that illegal titles had been ascribed to certain Irish Roman Catholic bishops in the report lately presented by the Maynooth Inquiry Commissioners. He moved that the recognition of these ecclesiastical titles was a direct violation of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and that an amended copy of the report, with the objectionable words omitted, be laid on the table.

The Earl of HARROWBY confessed that the insertion of the titles in question was improper, but assured the House that it was accidental. There were many objections to the resolution as proposed, and he hoped their Lordships would not adopt it.

Lord Campbell, Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Hardwicke, and the Earl of Derby, having briefly concurred in the opinion that the resolution in its present shape was inexpedient, the Earl of Winchester reluctantly consented to withdraw his motion.

Some bills were respectively advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should, on Tuesday evening, move for a call of the House on the 17th instant, the day fixed for the discussion of his motion in regard to the conduct of the Crimean war.

Mr. ADAIR gave notice of his intention to move, as an amendment to Mr. Roebuck's motion, a resolution declaring that the policy which determined the expedition to Sebastopol was bold and sagacious, just towards our Allies, and commensurate with the objects of the war; and that perseverance in that policy offered the most certain prospect of an honourable and permanent peace.

BOMBARDMENT OF CALABAR.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Sir J. Anderson, said he had heard of the bombardment of Old Town, at Calabar, but he had not heard any report as to the inhabitants being forbidden to rebuild it.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion, that this bill as amended should be considered, a number of additional amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted after a prolonged discussion.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. A. HASTIE moved as an amendment that this bill be committed that day three months. The bill was artfully drawn so as to attract the attention of persons about to retire from business, and enable them to leave a part of their capital to be traded with by young men to whom they might hand over their business. Under the bill, this could be done without any risk beyond the sum thus invested. He quoted the authority of Mr. McCulloch to show that such legislation would be dangerous to the community. The bill was calculated to increase fraud and bankruptcy.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the amendment, thinking the proposed alteration of the law unfeeling, and believing that a large majority of the commercial community were opposed to it. It would so largely increase the amount of capital engaged in trade, that the result would be a recurrence of all manner of wild speculations.

Mr. J. M'GREGOR thought some measure of the kind was absolutely requisite, though he did not think the one before the House was the best that could be devised.

Mr. MALIN supported the bill, contending that the present state of the law of partnership was discreditable to the country.

Mr. GREGSON supported the amendment.

Mr. W. BROWN denied that the feelings of the people throughout the country were so decidedly in favour of limited liability as was represented, and would vote for the amendment, though he had no doubt he would be in the minority.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the House went into committee.

The two first clauses were agreed to, after which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

LADY RAGLAN and LORD RAGLAN'S ANNUITY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of Lady Raglan and Lord Raglan's Annuity Bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS did not intend to oppose the bill, but he thought the reward disproportionate to the services rendered. Lord Raglan had not performed such great services as Lord Rodney or Nelson, and they had only £2,000 a year each; whilst Lord Gough had only £1,000 a year granted him.

The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

The Earl of CLARENDON, in answer to Lord Malmesbury, said he was sorry that he could not give a satisfactory answer as to the progress made in the inquiry regarding the Hango affair. The Noble Earl then commented upon the indignation given of the massacre by General de Berg, and contended that it was not only no answer to the complaint made by this Government in reference to the conduct of the Russian troops on the occasion in question; but that, on the contrary, it was an aggravation of the whole case.

LORD CAMPBELL had no hesitation in pronouncing the massacre at Hango, most flagrant violation of the law of nations; and as to the decoration which had been conferred on the Russian ensign, he could only assimilate it to the mark which had been set upon the forehead of Cain, the first murderer.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Earl of CLARENDON stated that the Russian Government had accepted a proposal made to it by the Allies, in reference to an exchange of prisoners, and that a commission on the subject would sit at Paris.

VICTORIA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading, which, after some remarks from Lord MONTAGUE, was agreed to.

PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP REGISTRATION BILL.

LORD BROUGHAM moved the second reading, which was agreed to.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The Marquis of CLARENDON moved for a return of all persons employed in her Majesty's diplomatic service, with the dates of their first appointment and of their subsequent promotion. The Noble Marquis, referring to the charges, which had been brought against the diplomatic service, took occasion to vindicate it, contending that it had not only worked well as a whole, and deserved well of the country, but that there was no other diplomatic service in the world that stood higher than our own.

The Earl of CLARENDON, in consenting to the return, defended the diplomatic appointments made by himself and his predecessors.

Earl GRANVILLE observed that when he was in office, his great desire was to put the best man in the best place, and that, as far as lay in his power, he had carried that principle into practice. During the time he was in the Foreign Office an educational test had been proposed, and he put himself in communication with Lord Brougham, when it was found that Mr. Layard himself had offered strong objections to any educational test whatever.

The Earl of MALMESBURY remarked, that when he was in office under Lord Derby, the first instructions he received from that Noble Lord, was to find some office for Mr. Layard, that would be suitable to a man of his great abilities, and, therefore, Mr. Layard should be the last man to say that the right man was in the right place.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA.

Viscount CANNING said, in reply to the Earl of Hardwicke, that Government was now waiting for estimates from the company which had packets on the line, and would re-establish the postal communication with Australia as soon as possible.

The Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland) Continuance Bill was then read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. WALPOLE gave notice that he should to-morrow move that Baron Rothschild be at liberty to appear in person or by counsel before the committee now sitting on the City of London writ.

THE MINISTRY.

Sir E. B. LYTTON gave notice that on Friday he should move that the conduct of our Minister in the late Vienna Conference has shaken the confidence of the country in those to whom its affairs are entrusted.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved—That this House be called over upon Tuesday, the 17th day of July, and said the motion was one that would recommend itself to the attention of every member of the House who thought the question he intended to bring forward on the day stated was one of importance. That question concerned a large body of men—it concerned the interests of the army of this country.

Lord W. Powlett, Lord Seymour, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Hutchins, and Mr. Bee having opposed the motion, Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, stated that his motion was prompted by the discovery that certain influences had been used to induce members to leave town.

On a division, there appeared—For the motion, 108; against it, 133; majority against the motion, 15.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for her most gracious Order in Council, of the 21st day of May last, by which certain persons were directed to examine into and certify the qualifications of all young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any department of the Civil Service; and praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the examination to be an open one, and held in public, and that the Examiners do have regard to superior qualifications and merit.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was friendly to the object of the motion, but he could not consent to the acceptance of a new and untried principle, embodied in a vague and indefinite resolution, and he hoped the House would not commit itself to the impotent, novel, and he would add, totally unprecedented, principle proposed by the Hon. Member. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. LINDSAY attacked the patronage system, and said the present Government had no intention of carrying out Administrative Reform. He then made an attempt to vindicate himself from the charges recently brought against him by Sir C. Wood.

These statements were again controverted by Sir CHARLES.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE denied that the resolution implied a revocation of the Order in Council, or in any way involved new and untried views.

Sir F. BARING expressed himself satisfied with the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in supporting the resolution, offered many arguments in favour of the competitive system, which he believed to be the only practicable substitute in the public service for the private interests, which secured ability among the employees of mercantile associations.

LORD PALMERSTON observed that all parties were unanimous as to the end in view, namely, the selection of the best men for the public service, the only difference being as to the means. The Government, he declared, were anxiously labouring in the cause, and were gradually extending the system of competitive examinations. He trusted that the House would not interrupt the process, which had been lately commenced; at all events, before it was proved to have fallen short of the intended result.

The House divided, when there were for the resolution, 125; for the previous question, 140; majority, 15.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON WRIT COMMITTEE.

Mr. WALPOLE moved that Baron Lionel Rothschild be at liberty to appear before the select committee on the London writ by his counsel and agents.

Sir F. THESIGER moved as an amendment that Baron Rothschild be heard by counsel at the bar of the House.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the amendment, being of opinion that the proper place for counsel to be heard was before the committee.

The LORD ADVOCATE opposed, and Mr. HEADLAM supported, the amendment. Lord SKYMOUR thought the better course would be to discharge the committee, and allow the House to take the whole matter into its own hands.

Mr. MASSEY supported the motion of Mr. Walpole, contending that the committee was, in fact, an election committee, which was a proper tribunal to try the legal question.

Sir F. THESIGER said he was desirous that the course most convenient to the House should be adopted; and as Hon. Members appeared to be in favour of the original motion, he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Walpole's motion was then agreed to.

SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this Bill (Mr. Stirling's Bill), Mr. BLACKBURN, who had charge of it, moved that it be read a second time this day fortnight.

Mr. DUNLOP moved as an amendment, that it should be read a second time to-morrow.

The LORD ADVOCATE said that the Member for Perth had been frequently warned that his Bill would be put an end to, and that he could not complain if the amendment were carried.

The House divided, and there appeared—For the Amendment, 80; against it, 34; majority, 49.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time.

CHURCH RATES ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. FOLLETT opposed the going into committee on this Bill, on the ground that it was a political and not a religious question. He believed that those who supported the measure had for their object the destruction of the Established Church, and that they cared little about the paltry question of a rate.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Sir W. SOMERVILLE, Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, and several others, took part in the discussion. The consideration of the Bill was then adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lord Chancellor withdrew the Oaths of Abjuration Bill, at the request of those who opposed, and of some who were friendly to the measure.
THE DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES BILL.
Passed through Committee; and the Scotland Dwelling Houses Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
NUISANCES REMOVAL BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN proposed a proviso to protect the sinking of metals from the operation of the Bill, which was lost by a majority of two.
A discussion ensued as to the merits and demerits of the existing and proposed means of dealing by law with parties engaged in trades regarded as nuisances prejudicial to health. Ultimately the Bill passed through Committee.
Mr. Holland took the oath and his seat for Evesham.

LORD J. RUSSELL AND THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.
The papers connected with the Conference were laid upon the table.
Lord J. Russell explained his relations to the Cabinet, and admitting that his opinions had changed, he now believed in a vigorous prosecution of the war.
Lord PALMERSTON had no desire whatever, either on his own part or that of the Government, to shrink from the discussion of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's motion, and he would, therefore, consent to have it proceeded with on Monday next.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the motion should be brought forward as a substantive one, and not as an amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply.
The Scotland Education Bill was read a third time.
The Lord Advocate then proposed some additional clauses, which gave rise to a lengthened discussion, after which the Bill passed.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

THE following is from General Simpson, and bears date July 11:—
Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan.
Cholera is decreasing, and the health of the army is satisfactory.

DEFENCES OF REDAN AND MALAKHOFF.—General Chrueloff, charged with the defence of Karabelnia, has removed his best guns from the North Fort into the batteries of the Great and Little Redan, and into those of the Malakhoff tower. Out of 2,300 guns with which Sebastopol was armed at first, there remain 1,400 fit for service.

A letter from Trebizond of the 24th ult., states that the news of the death of the Caucasian chief Schamyl appeared to be true.

A despatch from Admiral Pénard, dated from before Cronstadt, June 30th, gives an account of the flag of truce sent out from Cronstadt, with a notification from the Russian Minister of War, that—"to prevent such mistakes (!) as the English marine, by their use of flags of truce, may give rise to, the boats of the Allied squadrons will not be admitted to any communication with the Russian shores except at Cronstadt, Sveaborg, and Revel."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESIGNATION.
It is generally reported, took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

NOTICES.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

We have now seen the worst, and may hope to see the last, of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. His Lordship is in Adam's position: he is naked, and he is not ashamed. He has lost his reputation and his esteem in the country, and he still faces Parliament, and is in the centre of intrigues—which any morning may announce to us another break up of the Ministry, and fling us into confusion again in the eyes of Europe. All the disasters of the Crimea—that is, all those which were the result of the home mismanagement—arose from one plain fact—the want of united and compact government. There was no united government, because there was no united party; no party, because there were no principles; no principles, because the old traditions were out-worn, the old conditions changed, and the new time had not yet found a new organisation. While everybody was speaking of "the break-up of parties," came the war, and war demands unity and concentration. It is the destiny of this war to try the institutions of Europe; it is testing the power of Napoleon in France; it is testing our governments at home—just as a gale tries a ship's rigging. Now, to follow up our nautical illustration, we have had a Jonah on board during this gale into the bargain—a Whig Jonah; for Lord JOHN has been throughout an embodiment of all the dangers of this want of unity. He has always thought more of the rump of the Whig party and its prospects—of his own "reputation" and its peculiar beauties—than of either the country or war. He broke up the last Administration, and he has just disgraced the present one; and unless public opinion drives him out of politics altogether, something worse will befall us from him.

He was one of the earliest of the leading statesmen who encouraged the war feeling; he was a leading member of the Government during the worst events in the Crimea, which he did nothing to

alleviate; and he deserted his colleagues at the first mention of an "inquiry." During the few months before that event, he had, as his correspondence shows, entertained melancholy opinions of the abilities of his leading colleagues. The country rang with his shabbiness in abandoning them. A great wind of popularity filled full the sails of PALMERSTON, and everybody thought him the most likely man to lead for a time. But Lord JOHN had the Whig rump—and there is a great tenacity of life in the Whig rump—he was sent to Vienna as a plenipotentiary, and was soon again a minister. He returned from an unsuccessful embassy; made another war speech in the course of business; and now the news is, that he was a convert to Austria during the Vienna Conference, and that he is now, in fact, one of the peace party. Meanwhile, he remains in office, and aids a war of which he disapproves. Why?—Because no sooner had PALMERSTON (says Lord JOHN) become a minister, than he was subject to violent attacks, and it was his duty to support him. How, then, was it not his duty to support his previous batch of friends, all of whom he left in the lurch just because of such attacks? Why such tenderness now, after such sternness then? The answer is—he was consistent; that is, he was mean, in both cases. In the first, he knew that his breaking-up the ABERDEEN Cabinet would, in the then state of public feeling, result in a sending for PALMERSTON, and that PALMERSTON could not do without him and his Whigs. In the second case—that is, the present one—he knew—he knows—that, the existing combination swamped, all is over with him,—that a DERBY or a DERBY-PALMERSTON Government is the only alternative. He has acted with utterly factious selfishness, in fact. He traded on the popularity of the war, first; then traded on the misfortunes of it, and shirked his share of them; and now he wants to trade on a peace. He fears that it may fall into other hands than those of the "party" to make the peace; perhaps he fears that the blunders of the party endanger our institutions, and that it would be as well to desert the fighting before popular discontent gets worse. In any case, his motives are petty. But he has also been a hypocrite. He has sat in his place in Parliament, and stimulated the war quite lately, knowing all the while that he wished such terms of peace adopted as were proposed by a Power which has shuffled through the whole negotiations—terms which France rejects with disdain, which his own Government will not hear of, and which the country, with such highly-wrought expectations as it has, would, we are certain, spurn with contempt. Lord JOHN proposes that we should be satisfied with a "mutual treaty of the three Powers," and an arrangement for admitting the men-of-war of the Powers into the Black Sea, in numbers proportionate and inferior to those of Russia. That is his proposal. He is nominally, for the present, aiding a war which he would be willing to end on terms like these!

This revelation, of course, will shake public faith in the unity of one government more. Its explosion may be looked for any morning. Lord JOHN's speech will be translated into Russian along with those of GRAHAM, CORBEN, and Co., for the delectation of St. Petersburg. Our army will be disheartened, and our agitators strengthened. It is therefore incumbent on everybody to join in showing their dislike of the intriguer in the readiest way that lies to their hand. Party may or may not be a fine and healthy element in our public life—much may be said for it; but here we have to do with the wretched old odds and ends of party traditions,—used-up and worn-out old Whiggeries—the shells and husk of party. When the Whigs were banded together to oppose, for instance, the American War, there we had a definite and a generous combination, of which it is still pleasing to read. But what is Whiggism now? It is a mere combination of families, not to preserve a principle, but to preserve place and honours—coalescing here, shifting there, making war to-day, proposing peace to-morrow,—with as little high sentiment as a Diddlesex Insurance Company. While such a rump has the power of setting up and pulling down governments, we shall have no permanent government, and need not expect successful war.

All this will shock hacks. But we do not profess that mighty reverence of Lord JOHN's genius which some people do. We hope we shall never be guilty of the vulgarity of abusing a man because he is a lord. But is Lord JOHN so great a man that we cannot go on without him? For fifty years there had not been such a chance for a great statesman as this war has afforded. What does the war as yet owe to him? He did not avert its catastrophes. He went to Vienna after he had fled from Downing Street, and borrowed a peace policy from Count BÜLOW. Where is the genius in all this? He has a faithful semi-pedantic regard for the old Whig dislike of absolutism, &c.; but all that is like a taste for old china—rather curious than valuable in the quite new times in which we live. He is fond of polite letters, and quotes rather aptly. Far be it from literary men to disparage attainments like these; or to sneer at his domestic virtues. His eloquence is not the worst of the age; but where is its place on a shelf containing BURKE or CHATHAM, or SHERIDAN or GRATTAN? None of these various claims put him at all beyond the reach of every-day criticism. The country is getting tired of his failures and his factiousness. We see through his slyness, and do not fear his spite. We are tired of hearing that, because Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL lost his head, none of the family need any to carry on with in our own times. We begin to think more tenderly than ever, of the old possessors of Woburn, and to regret that in more recent days it should be so fertile in Abbots of Unreason!

THE PEEL STATUE.—On Monday morning the process of raising the magnificent bronze statue to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel took place, in the presence of a large number of the members of the corporation of the City of London, several scientific gentlemen, and others, at the corner of Cheapside. The statue is 11 feet 2 inches in height. The immense figure was safely placed on the summit of the granite pedestal without any accident, and when uncovered to the gaze of the public, loud cheers were given by the persons assembled.

THE SIX-POUNDER FOR THE PEOPLE.

If the conduct of the British rif-ruff, in breaking windows on Sunday last, can in any manner be attributed to the articles in the "Times," and the speeches of Mr. Duncombe, in condemnation of the violence of the police on the Sunday previous, it is at all events certain that they could not have been induced to exhibit more than their usual amount of amiability by the kind suggestion of Mr. Dundas, relative to the use of six-pounders. There are certain dramas which ought never to have been taken from the French, and Mr. Dundas's scheme for getting up a parody of the massacres of the 4th of December—without even the excuse of a political object to attain—is one which, in spite of its insanity, ought not to be dismissed without a few words of reprobation. It is true that Mr. Roebuck forced him to retract or explain away his words, and it is certain that a large portion of the public are scarcely able to believe that any member of Parliament could sincerely recommend the Government to use artillery for the dispersion of a harmless, and, for the most part, well-behaved assemblage. Nevertheless, as the limited report stands, Mr. Dundas "advised the Government, on the next occasion, to avail themselves of a six-pounder," and this advice, infamous as it would have been at any time—for governments are always ready enough to protect themselves—was offered two days before the affair of last Sunday, and when the only outrages known of were those perpetrated by the police. Even on Sunday last the inhabitants of Belgravia might, in many cases, have "scattered their enemies,"

if they could only have secured the presence and co-operation of the Head-Master of Harrow or Eton, with his weapon in ordinary—the cane. But on Sunday week, when the one-sided battle of the "glorious 1st of July" was fought, there were certainly crowds which might have been dispersed—so there are in Kensington Gardens when the band plays—but there were no riots which required suppression by means of gunpowder, and there was not even confusion among the mob, until confusion was produced through the assaults committed by the police.

We do not wish for an instant to make ourselves the champions of the disorderly mob, who last Sunday disgraced the metropolis, which perhaps gave them birth, but which had certainly not given them education. Still less do we wish to defend the principle lately enunciated at a meeting of San Franciscans, to the effect that "the theory of the supremacy and infallibility of the law is incompatible with the spirit and genius of a free and enlightened people." We simply wish to call the attention of Mr. Dundas's constituents, and of the public generally, to the wisdom and amiability exhibited by that legislator in his place in Parliament.

The police have in no instance been made the object of the violence of the mob, although more than one has, it appears, been called "a goose with carrot whisks"—a bird not mentioned by Buffon or Cuvier, and the impossibility of whose existence would have prevented the police, if they had possessed the least philosophy, from feeling annoyed at being compared to so fabulous a creature. Even the offence of telling Mr. Dundas and others to "go to church" does not deserve a serious wound; and, even if it did, there would be this inconvenience attending its infliction by means of fire-arms—that instead of hitting "the right man in the right place," the soldiers might happen to blow off the limbs or head of an innocent person. The uncertainty of the punishment would not be altogether a disadvantage, in the somewhat improbable case of the police being entrusted with fire-arms, as they would then be enabled to select their victims exclusively from among the lame and the paralytic, as they appear hitherto to have done.

Seriously, Mr. Dundas must be aware, that balls from a six-pounder, if propelled with sufficient force by means of a black powder, invented by Berthold Schwartz, will perforate those human bodies with which they are brought into contact. In our opinion, the worst way of introducing light among the masses, is by making holes through their heads.

ROYAL HARWICH REGATTA.

THANKS to the courtesy of Mr. James Goodson, commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, Tuesday morning, July 3, found us on board the *Arcton*, at Gravesend, which place we left between five and six o'clock, in company with Mr. G. Taylor's fine yacht, the *Will-o'-the-Wisp*. The day was delightful, and several opportunities occurred for testing the qualities of the consorts in a friendly spirit, from which it was evident that in a light wind the *Arcton* had the advantage; she can also sail a point or two nearer the wind, and thus be the best of the two in beating; but in reaching with a smart breeze, the *Will-o'-the-Wisp* would soon run away from her. Both yachts entered Harwich harbour together, soon after three in the afternoon, and we were glad to observe, as the *Arcton* ran up and saluted Commodore Acredeckne's flag, so large a muster of crack yachts anchored round the *Norice*; forming altogether a fleet that might well gladden the eyes of the Commodore of the Royal Harwich, to whose influence and exertions the regatta mainly owes its existence.

On Wednesday morning, something very like rain rattling on the cabin skylight disturbed our slumbers, and on emerging from the companion we found the morning anything but promising—a thick rain was falling, and to windward it was black and threatening; however, another hour had scarcely passed away when the sun shone out brightly, the breeze freshened, and the regatta was favoured with a lovely day.

By ten o'clock excursionists began to arrive from all parts. Gay bunting ran up in all directions; the *Norice* had dropped down into her station as flag-ship, and glittered within a perfect rainbow of flags and signals. The Rear-Commodore's yacht, the *Dewdrop*, was also gaily dressed, and anchored off the esplanade. Yachts were getting under way to accompany the match, and tacked about the harbour like so many stately swans. We began to think it time to be off for the *Norice*, and got on board in time to be startled by one of her "thirty-two pounders" giving the signal for the yachts to take up their stations, when the following splendid clippers were moored in line between the starting buoy and the *Norice*:

Yacht.	Tonnage.	Owner.
Glance	35	T. Bartlett.
Marina	65	W. T. Forster.
Amazon	47	A. Young.
Phantom	27	J. Lane.
Thought	29	G. Coope.
Water Lily	24	H. Faucourt.

Of these the *Amazon* was decidedly the favourite, although the *Glance* was untried, and the *Phantom* and *Thought* were too well known not to be feared.

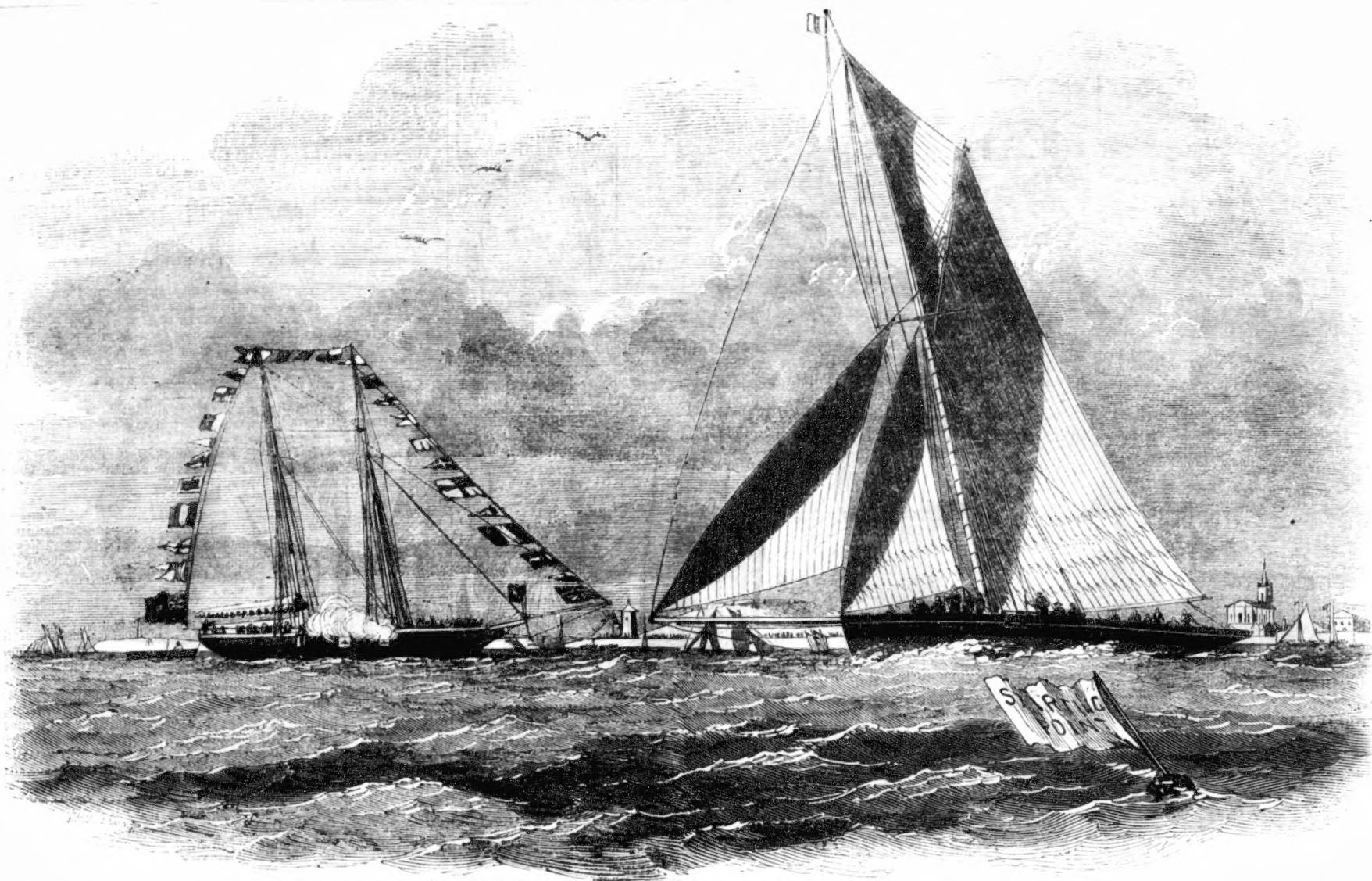
A second gun sends a rattling report across the harbour, and five minutes after a third for the start, which has scarcely died away before all are off. *Phantom* had the leeward station, and setting sail with greater rapidity than her competitors, was away first; *Glance*, second; and *Water Lily*, third. The course was from the mark-buoy to Cork Light, thence to the mark-buoy at the Stonebench, back to the harbour, passing between the buoy and the *Norice* to Arwarton Bay, back to the starting-point; the second time of passing the starting-vessel on their starboard hand to be the finish. As well as we could see from the flag-vessel, on reaching Landguard point, *Phantom* was leading by a quarter of a mile, but considerably to leeward. *Glance* second, and *Amazon* third; but to windward of the others. The *Thought* hugged the point too closely and got ashore, where she remained some minutes, until the others were far round the point on the course to the Cork Light, and therefore out of sight from the *Norice*. At last even the *Thought* had vanished, and we took the opportunity of diving below, to partake of the Commodore's hospitality. A quarter of an hour elapsed, and a topsail is seen over the Point, standing away for the Stonebench; others follow; glasses are levelled, and, after a variety of opinions given, all come to the conclusion that they cannot find a new cloth in the mainsail—the *Phantom* had lost her lead, *Amazon* was first, *Glance* second. In this order they returned towards the harbour. On getting on to the Rolling-ground, the *Amazon* made a short board to the south, and then stood well up the harbour, her bows foaming through the water at a tremendous rate. The *Glance* stood on a little further before she followed the example; while the *Phantom* kept on, passing considerably behind Landguard-point before tacking—evidently a mistake; but, being in the hands of a pilot, of course Mr. Lane could not interfere—and we are sorry for it; for to the time lost here we attribute the *Phantom's* defeat.

The *Marina* now became third, and gained rapidly on the *Glance*. As they passed the *Norice* on their way to the Stour, they were loudly cheered; and their return, after rounding Arwarton-bay station, anxiously looked for. At last the *Amazon* is seen heeling over, and dashing along with the wind free. The yachts passed the starting point on the first course, and some very pretty sailing took place between the *Marina* and *Glance*. It may be said that the interest of the match lay between these yachts; for the *Amazon* went on gradually increasing her distance from the others, till her winning became a certainty. No change worthy of note took place afterwards, and they finally came in thus:—*Amazon*, 3h. 45m. 45s.; *Glance*, 4h. 1m. 0s.; *Marina*, 4h. 1m. 3s.; *Phantom*, 4h. 12m. 40s.; *Thought*, 4h. 18m. 30s.; *Water Lily*, 4h. 27m. 0s.

It will be observed that our artist has selected for his illustration the moment when the *Amazon* passed the winning buoy.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

THE above very flourishing club concluded their metropolitan season on Saturday last, with a match which, in point of interest, has not been equalled during the season. It was one of the closest and finest races we ever remember to have witnessed, and of recent yachting displays was only paralleled by the *Thought* and *Phantom* race of about two years ago, the excitement being kept up to the very last moment, and the victorious boat only coming in first by a second.



ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—THE AMAZON WINNING THE SIXTY GUINEA CUP.

The race was amongst the yachts forming the third class of the club, the prizes being £20 for the first, and £5 for the second, with a time scale of a minute per ton due by the larger to the smaller craft.

The following were the entries :—

Fawn	— tons	F. T. Biddle, Esq.
Romp	10 "	S. P. Mumford, Esq.
Alicia	12 "	H. Pickett, Esq.
Valentine	9 "	J. Fradgley, Esq.
Blue-Eyed Maid	5 "	W. Tuckwell, Esq.
Julia	8 "	Dr. Bain.

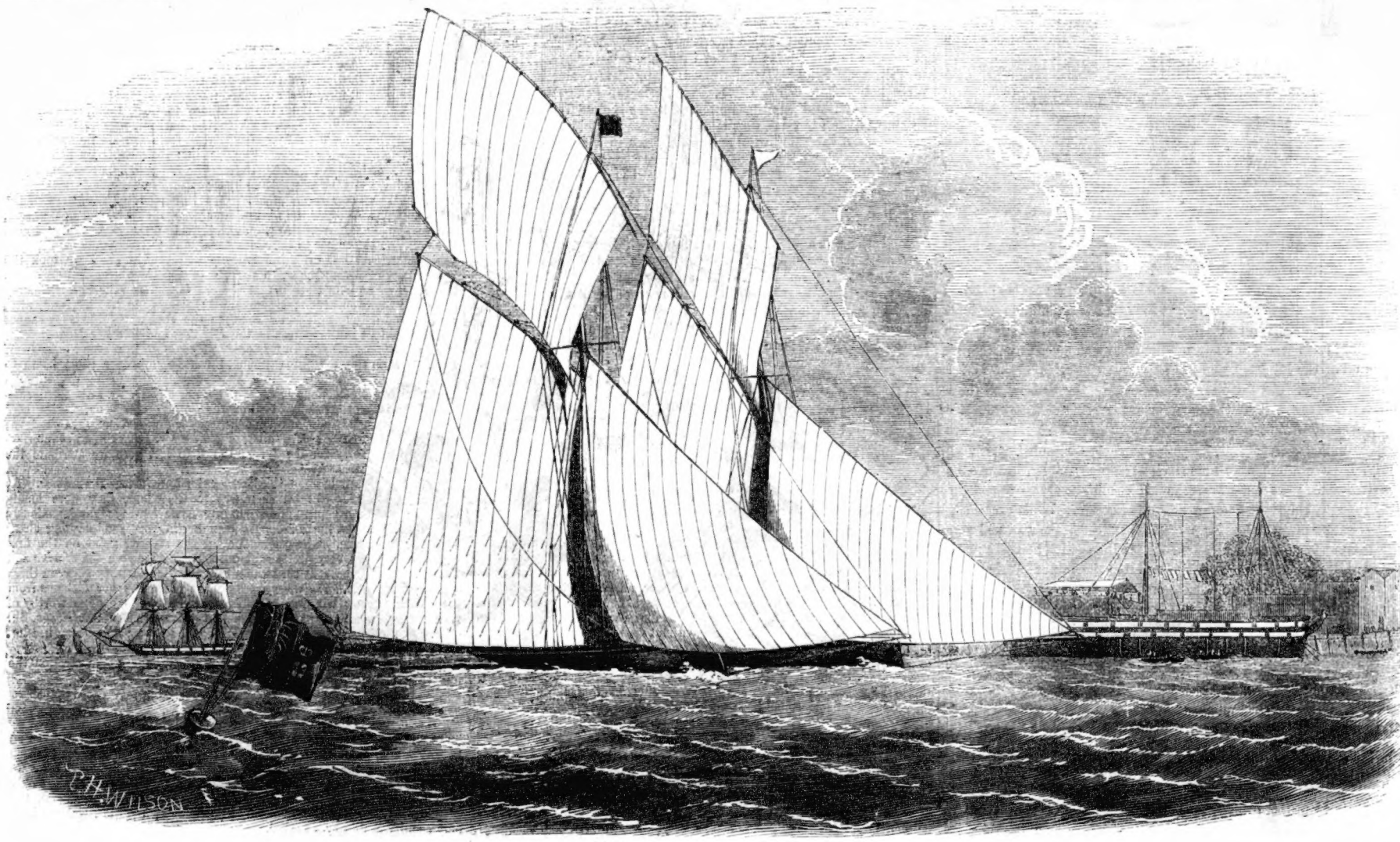
The distance sailed was from Erith to Tilbury Fort, and back to North Woolwich.

The intrusion of a dull, hazy, October-like morning into the month of July had the effect of deterring many persons, especially ladies, from availing themselves of the club having chartered the *Mars* steamer to accompany the race, and the assemblage on board the boat was not so numerous as might have been anticipated.

The little fleet were admirably moored in the bay of Erith, and at 11h. 30min., there being at the time a good stiff breeze from the eastward, a gun was fired for the yachts to get in readiness, which was succeeded in five minutes more by another, to go off, upon which they all swung round, and in a minute the whole of their elegant spars exhibited the alacrity with which canvas had been set upon them, all carrying quite as much, perhaps, with one exception, as it was prudent for small boats to beat with. The *Valentine* was first fairly in view, but there was not enough upon her, nor was it precisely of the description to warrant a surmise that she would be a winning boat, and it was very soon evident that the *Julia* must have the first place, which she took after the first boat, the *Alicia* being in the beginning second boat, but being overhauled by the *Romp*. A very pretty race now occurred between the *Fawn* and *Blue-Eyed Maid*, in which the latter, notoriously a clipper for her size, and always admirably sailed by her owner, for some time prevented the former weathering her, but was at last overhauled at Greenhithe Pier by the *Fawn*, which went into the fourth place, the *Julia* leading slightly, the *Romp* being second, and the *Alicia*

third. In board after board the two leading boats continued their positions without the *Julia* being able to get a yard further a-head than she had been at half the distance, and in the same manner they rounded the flag-buoy at Tilbury.

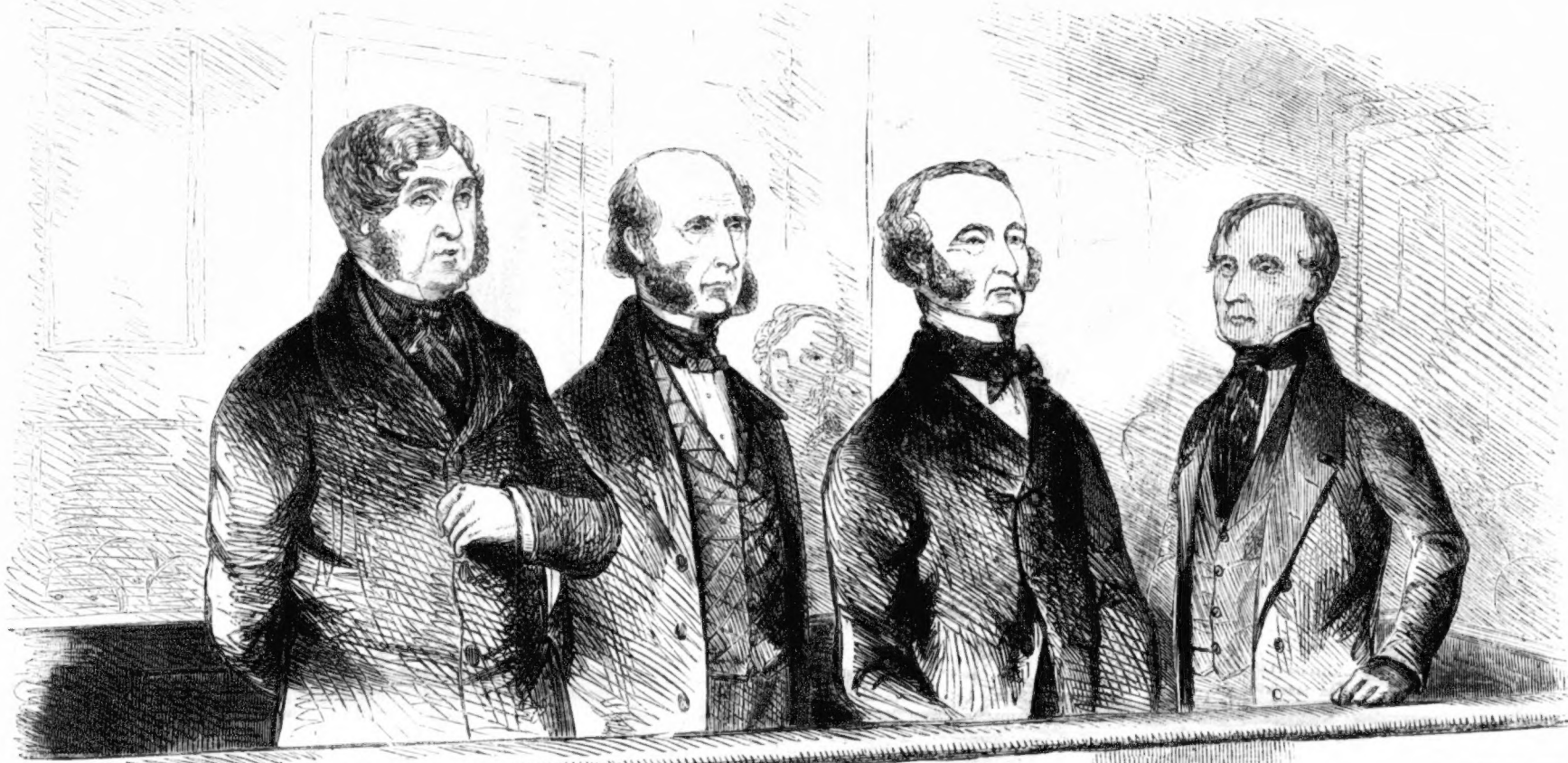
The boats now all changed their small sails for those of a more capacious character; and the *Romp*, being smarter in having her change effected, run by her opponent, and at the Rosherville had got a lead of a dozen yards. With a flowing sheet both proceeded homewards, without the slightest difference in the gap between them for the first two or three miles, and then the *Julia*, bringing up a better wind than her opponent, got nearly level with her stern-post. Gradually the sails of the *Julia* covered those of the *Romp* from view, and the two yachts passed Barking strictly abreast of each other, in which position they continued to the winning buoy at North Woolwich, which was passed by the *Julia* and *Romp* together, the jib-boom of the latter being not more than a foot in advance of her rival. So close a termination of a match we believe has never occurred before, and our illustration is from a sketch taken at the interesting moment.



JULIA.

ROMP.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB SAILING MATCH.—THE ROMP AND THE JULIA PASSING THE FLAG-BUOY AT NORTH WOOLWICH.



SIR J. D. PAUL.

STRAHAN.

BATES.

TERRELL (FATHER).

A SKETCH AT BOW STREET ON JULY 11.

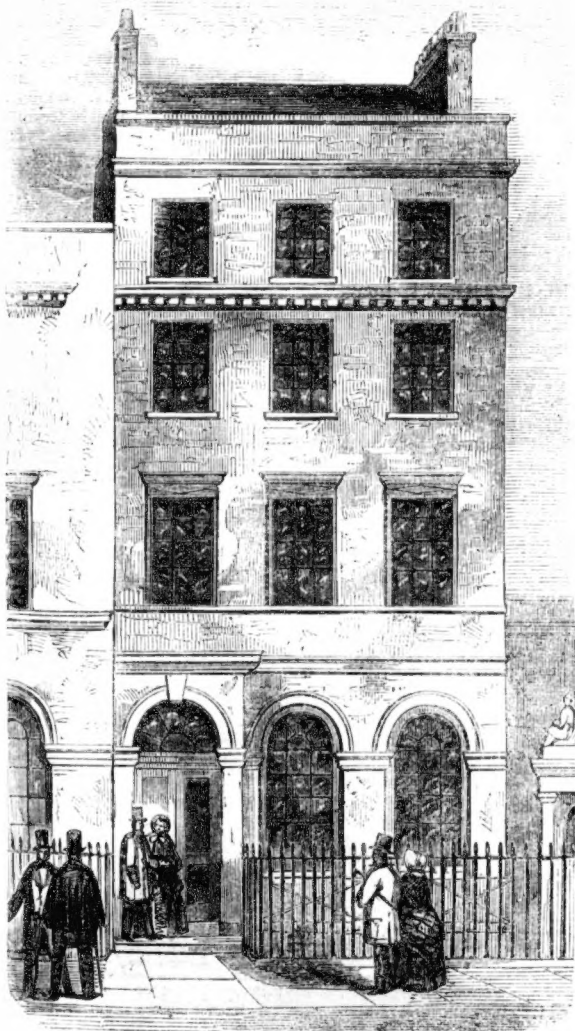
STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES AT BOW STREET.

At Bow Street, last Wednesday, listening to the case of Strahan, Paul, and Bates, a curious fancy possessed us, that the prisoners were no other than the infantine Brown, Jones, and Robinson of our respected spelling-book, now grown to manhood—very much bigger, but like our shadows at sunset, gigantic extremities, with the self-same head. There was Brown, who was whipped because he couldn't swim at all; there was Strahan (Jones), who suffered for being able to swim a little; and there was Paul (Robinson), who could swim ever so well, and who caught it worse than the others for leading them into mischief, of which he already knew the

taintly not those upon whose hearth black ruin and domestic desolation sit brooding over a useless bankers' book. These last have come face to face with necessity—probably for the first time in their lives; understand that emphatic word, the “carking” of poverty; and for the first time have to try for a solution to the poor man's problems—How to buy without money? or how to be honest without means? And, doubtless, some there are who will find an answer—some who *will* buy without money, and be honest—with other people's means; and your Strahans and Co.

shall create as well as destroy—shall perpetuate their species in the same hour in which they defraud their creditors.

Of course, one goes to see criminals with an idea that they will look very wicked, that the stamp of crime will be unmistakably legible on their foreheads; the phrenologic amateur goes with the certainty of discovering a low moral development, and ready to stretch the least possible of points in reconciling theory with practice—the physiognomist equally positive as to the large lower jaw, the thin lip, or the beetling



STRAHAN'S BANKING HOUSE, 217, STRAND.



THE SUNDAY RIOTS IN BELGRAVE.—(DRAWN BY M'CONNELL.)

danger. Their fate has always been a mystery. We have heard of them at balls, and at soirées. We know that they went “up the Rhine;” and, in fact, did everything that befits people moving in the first circles of society; but we no more suspected that this show was kept up with other people's money, than we were prepared to prophesy the Central Criminal Court as the result of their early propensities. But there it is, and who can now gainsay it? Not those who are quietly looking on—not those who have in terror withdrawn their property from the mystery of the private bank—and cer-

brow (as the case may be). But really and truly, with the exception of Bates, these three criminals do not look quite honest; there is something in the contracted forehead and leaden eye of Paul that must have warned the people—if he had not been Sir John Paul—the very crisp curl of the elaborate hair, iron-gray with the subtle imaginings they have kept so close concealed, is not carried off even by the portly person, the respectable whisker, the responsible fullness of a rather dictatorial head, or the general effect of what, in Tilbury or Frank Matthews, would be called "a good make up."

Strahan is hard—hard as adamant. There is more reality about him than there is about Sir John Paul, but it is not a pleasant reality to contemplate; still less pleasant to see him, when that sen-veil of self has proved insufficient under the storm; and the rains, implacable as ever, stand up coldly before you.

Bates, gives one the idea of a man not actively bad. There is less of strength about him than the others; he stands more bolt-upright than seems natural to him (as a man who has received his death wound, draws himself up before he falls); there is more steadiness about his attitude than his eye, and if one were to judge by appearances—Robert Makin Bates is little more than an instrument in the hand of the wiler pair.

But let us thank our stars they are where they are, and that Tyrell, the jailer, has them in his custody. Dismay and ruin there have been, and all thanks be given to Dr. Griffiths for the manner in which he has prosecuted this matter; it is not because he had a personal interest in it that we should forget him, any more than we should do so because his face is rubeicund, his habit black, and his appearance redolent of comfort and good living, or because his victimised attitude, when giving his evidence, was not in accordance with the jollity of his face.

STRAHAN AND CO.'S BANKING HOUSE.

THE bank of Strahan, Paul, and Bates, was originally founded by Mr. Thomas Snow, the goldsmith, near Temple Bar, whose name the firm bore until a very recent date. It was one of the three private banking houses, which were established before the Bank of England. These banks were:—Child's, whose books, according to Mr. Francis, go back to the year 1620, and refer to prior documents; Hoare's, dating from 1680; and Snow's, from 1685. The latter withstood the South Sea shock; and the poet Gay addressed his seventh epistle "to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar,"—a panegyric, occasioned by his buying and selling of the Third South Sea Subscriptions, taken in by the directors at a thousand per cent.

The banking premises are advertised to be sold on the 23rd of the present month.

A NEW LOAN FOR TURKEY.—A convention has been signed in London by the Ministers of England, France, and Turkey, and sent to Constantinople for the exchange of ratifications, by which England and France are to guarantee a loan of five millions sterling, to be raised by or on behalf of the Turkish Government.

PRIVILEGES OF PEDESTRIANS.—Mr. Justice Coleridge has laid down the following important legal doctrine affecting foot passengers and drivers. He says, that on going straight along a street the wide part of the street is for carriages and horses, and persons on foot desirous of crossing must exercise due care and caution, and wait their opportunity for crossing. But at the corner of a street, the continuation of the middle of the street belongs as much to foot passengers as carriages, and a foot passenger has as much right to tell a driver to wait for him as for a driver to make him wait.

A SPY IN THE FRENCH CAMP.—On the occasion of the truce on the 9th of June, for burying of the slain, a Pole, holding an officer's commission in the Russian service, whilst in conversation with a French military officer, was recognised by the latter as one who had three nights previously visited the French camp in a British uniform, and been invited by the French officer to his tent, where he was regaled with a glass of absinthe, a fact which the Pole did not for a moment deny, but boasted of as a feat of daring.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, in Pall-Mall, has been purchased by the government for Lord Panmure's office, thus placing the War Office very near to the Ordnance Office.

RUSSIAN SPIES.—An English merchant lately returned from St. Petersburg, which he intends shortly to re-visit, and now residing at Plymouth, upon being asked for some intelligence respecting the state of public opinion and public affairs in that city, manifested the greatest alarm, looking round the room with apprehension; and observing that walls had ears, and that he was everywhere surrounded by Russian spies, and knew not when he was safe, he begged leave to decline entering upon the subject. Late, a lady who had arrived at Dover en route for London, had just past the ordeal of the Custom House, and was about to commence her journey. She was accosted by a person standing near, who, tapping her upon the shoulder, said in a low tone, "Madame, your leave of absence has expired, and I shall be under the painful necessity of reporting you at St. Petersburg."

The Sphinx.

CHARADE.

BEING ANOTHER ACT IN THE UNFINISHED "LIFE DRAMA" OF OUR INSPIRED FRIEND, TURNDOWN COLERIDGE.

I.

Scene—A Three-pair back. Time—Night.

COLERIDGE *solo*.

'Tis night—I am alone! The sun has set,
And so 'tis after dark—how strange that men
Should say 'tis after dark, when it is dark!
In short, what fools men altogether are!

[Looks at a corner cupboard, full of Manuscripts.

They will not publish ye, my pretty ones;
And yet, fear not, one heart still beats for ye!

[Wipes the dust off the Fifth Act of his youngest Tragedy, tenderly.

How wondrous is the soul!—how calm the night!

Stay—is it calm?—suppose we go and look—

[Opens window, puts his head out and in again.

Olympian Jove! it's raining cats and dogs!

One, as I speak, on yonder chimney lights

(A cat, I mean.)—Away, thou tender one!

Thou, like the Poet (me), wert never framed

To scramble o'er the chimney-pots of life,

Amid the pelting of th' un pitying storm!

(Where did I write that line?)—Cold water is

To both destruction fell—Ah! thou may'st new!

Thy piteous song, like his, from Fortune's skewer,

Will win no tempting ha'porth. Well, then, come,

Thou hast a sympathiser here—S-s-t! cats!

Be off, you beast!

[Slams window violently.

By Jove, he nearly had me!

How wondrous is the soul! This Episode,

So fraught with household beauties, may suggest

Those features I for months have struggled for,

To finish that domestic poem I

Commenced—where was it? When!—No matter—

[Sits down, and endeavours to finish the following.

THE APPLE STALL.

Under a spreading gingham shade

The seething codlings spat:

Their vender is an ancient dame,

And damaged is her hat;

And the odour from her chestnut stove

Is strong, like iron flat.

She sits in Fleet Street, by the Church;

Her trade's among the boys;

She knows when they have halfpennies—

Foretells each client's voice,

Asking for "big uns, nicely done!"

They make her heart rejoice.

But warmth of pippins, or of hearts,

Old Age's frame, to simulate,

In vain may strive; she thought no harm

Her chilly veins to stimulate.

To go and get a drop of— [He starts up.
No, no! There is no other rhyme to "stimulate!"
Six months I've striv'n in vain—I'm hopeful yet—
But yet the time seems— [He pronounces MY FIRST and remains senseless.

II.

(A lapse of Twelve months has occurred.)

Scene—A Newsman's Shop.—COLERIDGE. A SHOPMAN.

Coleridge (entering excited.) The Penny Whistle, quick! 'Tis out to-day?

Shopman. Sir—are you ill?—that look—

Coleridge. What's that to you?

The Whistle, man, I say! nor trifle with

One—but thou canst not know. There's gold for thee;

Or stay, 'tis only silver. I will take

The change anon.

Shopman. 'Tis here, sir. Twopence!

Coleridge. Peace!

[Tears open Paper wildly.

Now for the rich reward of sleepless nights

For eighteen months. Of difficulties fought,

But conquered. Oh, my verses, I shall see ye

At last in print! (I'm glad I found that rhyme,

Nor gave it up. How wondrous is the soul!)

Why should I fear? Here goes! What's this? "T. C.

Declined with thanks. The story is an old one.

'Gimlet' don't rhyme with 'stimulate.' (Oh, rage!)

Lastly, the poem, of an older one

Though the companion, scarcely ranks its—"

[He gurgles out, MY SECOND, inarticulately, and falls headlong

among his change on the counter.

Shopman (wildly). Help! Here's a party slightly indisposed!

(Scene closes.)

III.

EPILOGUE.

This is the Bar of the Temple. The murmuring cabs and the "busses,"

Jostled with drays and by gardeners' green-carts, stopp'd in the gateway,

Stand like treacle-caught flies; with voices loud and asthmatic

Shout the drivers and cads, with colds they have caught in the night air.

Hoarse from his sixteen shawls, the deep-voiced Brompton and Putney

Swears; and in accents impertinent answers the Hammersmith Richmond.

This is the Bar of the Temple! But what has the Temple to do with

One, who has written a poem and finds that it isn't inserted?

Ye, who care for the story that Coleridge made such a mess of,

List to the mournful tradition as sung by the poet whom Turndown

Chose for his model—(that is, if MY WHOLE had e'er chosen to sing it).

Close by the Church of Saint Dunstan, beside the Old Passage of Clifford,

Open, expos'd, and chill, a little old woman a living

Got by a fruitful calling. Pippins the Golden, and Codlings,

(Giving her legend its name,) and chestnuts to roast, without number,

Stood on her bountiful stall, awaiting the customer's purchase.

Hot were the nuts and codlings, but chilly the little old woman;

"Where was the sin," she inquired, "to procure her a drop of Geneva?"

Somewhat apart from the street, in the neighbouring lane of the Fettes,

Benjamin Metalfount lived—the busiest printer of Fleet-street—

Publishing penny romances; and with him, to go for the copy,

Young William Muggins resided, his "devil," the plague of the district.

Quaint was he to behold, that urchin, of none could tell what age—

Black was his face, as the roller that goes o'er the form on the steam-

press—

Black; but how warily toned down by the fiery tint of his tresses!

Loud was his voice, as the voice of the man who cries, "Catch 'em

alive, O!"

When in the harvest heat, fly-papers he thrusts in your bosom,

Cover'd with brimstone and treacle! Loud, in sooth, was that boy's voice,

(When to the Love-back'd Car, he clatter'd his boots on the pavement,

Or to the musical bones, the sweet notes of Pop Goes the Weasel

Bawl'd in the old ladies' ears, who were trying to cross through the

"busses"—

Metalfount's business neglecting, but adding to that of T. Wakley!

Dread was he as the pest to the soul of that little old woman;

(Credit to him she'd refused for the savoury pippin and chestnut).

Burnt his soul for vengeance! and, whilst she was taking her solace,

This was the terrible scheme put in force by young Double-U Muggins.

Under the pan for the chestnuts a ha'porth of gunpowder plac'd he,

(Halfpenny earn'd from an author who'd kept him long waiting for copy!)

Just as the little old woman, well pleas'd from her dram, was returning.

Sat she down on her stool, her parch'd lips toothsomely licking,

Up! they went, with a bang, old woman, and chestnuts, and codlings.

* * * * *

Laugh'd the dark soul of Muggins!

* * * * *

(It may be a comfort to know, that

For keeping them waiting for copy, stern Metalfount whopp'd him im-

mensely!)

—

This is the way and the style how the tale of the little old woman,

Would have been told by the author whose name I refrain from divulging.



REBUS.

ANSWER TO CHARADE IN LAST NUMBER.

Bag-dad.

ANSWER TO REBUS.

"The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last."

(The pitcher goes off; Tea to the well; Butt is broken; A-T last.)

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

If you ask me my private opinion, I will tell you I believe that the public confidence in Lord John Russell is at length, to use an Americanism, "burst up." The disclosures on Friday night about the Vienna Conference, have opened the eyes of many who for years have worshipped this little seion of the house of Bedford, as the leader of the great Whig party; and I look upon his return for the City at the next election as anything but certain. We, though a nation of shopkeepers, have a certain affection of chivalry among us, and nothing is more offensive to our sense of honour, whether natural or assumed, than to find a man madly clinging to office in despite of political faith and conscientious scruples. I should not be surprised if the conduct at the Conference at Vienna, formed part of the subject-matter to be discussed at the next meeting of the Administrative Reform Association. I see enrolled among the subscribers the names of several men who could handle the topic with proper spirit.

Of the men who have greatness thrust upon them, commend me to Mr. G. Dundas, M.P. for Linlithgow—Six-Pounder Dundas, as they now call him. This gentleman has made a spirited though unhappy *début* in public life; he has called the people of England *canaille*, and recommended the use of a six-pounder cannon, as an effectual means of dispersing them! Now, if the police are our servants and not our masters, if they are employed to protect our property, and not to break our heads, as the "Times" so shrewdly observed, surely our representatives, who, at canvassing time, sue to us, cringe to us, flatter us, ply us with promises, and, were we not happily a moral and severely virtuous people, even with bribes, have no right to call us *canaille*, and suggest wholesale means for our destruction! At the coming election (which is not very far off, for the country cannot stand this evasive-answer-giving, buffooning, imbecile ministry much longer) I trust the few words uttered by Mr. Dundas on Friday night, may be remembered by any constituency to which he may present himself.

It is expected that in September a very interesting book will be published in Paris, being the entire history of the Eastern campaign, by the Baron de Basancourt, who has been sent out under the auspices of the Emperor, and was officially accredited to General Canrobert. The materials for this history have been compiled from the accounts of the different generals, and from the private journal of the siege. A collection of letters, written by the Baron de Basancourt to the Minister of the Interior, is already published, under the sanction of the Emperor. These letters contain the real, life-like description of the siege, written under the emotions of the fight; and every important fact is related with the most scrupulous exactitude.

The passion for amateur musical and dramatic performances appears to be reviving among us; and the Captains and Lieutenants of marching regiments wintering in dreary barracks, and the Cricketers of Canterbury, who have hitherto divided the honours between them, have now, as rivals, some of the most distinguished literary men of the day. The glorious success of the Amateur Pantomime seems to have brought about this reaction; and this week another party of *littérateurs* have equally distinguished themselves in melo-drama. "The Lighthouse," written by Mr. Wilkie Collins, and played by the Author, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Mark Lemon, and two ladies of Mr. Dickens's family, is a piece of the Old Adolph school, and but wants a little more interest in the female characters to render it equally attractive with any of those telling melo-dramas produced under Frederick Yates's management, some five-and-twenty years ago, of which I may quote "Victorine," and "The Wreck Ashore," as types. I, the Lounger, have seen a great deal of good acting, more especially melo-dramatic acting, which is my passion (preferring, as I do, plays which appeal to my heart and show their effect in my eyes, to all the dreary bombast and high-flown sentimentality that ever was spouted through five melancholy acts); but with the exception perhaps of Lemaitre, in his best days, I have never seen anything to equal Mr. Charles Dickens's performance in the "Lighthouse." He has an excellent voice, most perfect judgment, and, as exemplified in his by-play, the gift of acting, in contradistinction to declamation; with him, too, there is an utter absence of that dreadful restlessness of limb, which is so painful to all present, and to none more distressing than the conscious amateur, who, instead of attending to his business, is generally occupied in trying to guard against his lay-figure attitudes. I must also give a hearty word of praise to Mr. Mark Lemon, and, in a less degree, to every person concerned. The other amateur performances of the week took place at two noblemen's houses, each being for the benefit of deserving charities, which have been losers by the recent bank failures; at one of these performances, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Tom Taylor, and Mr. Wigan, gave their valuable aid.

Do we not live in an age of slumps? Is not that plain speaker, Thomas Carlyle, right in abusing us with his strongly seasoned epithets? Are not theatrical shams the worst, the most palpable, most glaring of all? There is the manager of Drury Lane Theatre advertising, that on the occasion of Madame Gassier's benefit, he, "with a committee of gentlemen," will, on the stage, present her with a magnificent piece of plate, which has been subscribed for as a testimonial of her, &c., &c., by "her friends, admirers, fellow-artists, and the public." Madame Gassier is a most excellent singer and actress, who, coming unknown to London, has deservedly won rank and reputation. I admire and respect her talents, but I do not see the necessity for the magnificent piece of plate, and, truth to tell, I do not believe in it one atom! Do you?

Neither do I pin my faith upon a ceremony which is to take place next week—the presentation of the Dunmow fitch of bacon to that intensely interesting couple whose connubial existence has never been embittered by an angry word or look! A novelist, popular in certain quarters, has recently written a book founded upon the observance of this custom; a "spirited lessee" sees an opportunity for a great theatrical display; two or three stupid people perceive a chance of rendering themselves nine days' notoriety with very little trouble; and lo! the revival of the ancient custom is decided upon, to the great satisfaction of the world in general, and the Dunmow pork-butcher in particular! The spirited lessee will give away the fitch, the popular novelist will preside at the dinner, and the populace generally will drink and cheer. Happy Dunmow! to witness such an auspicious *réunion des arts*.

Everybody likes a bit of pleasant, harmless scandal, so I will tell you the last on dit. For the last fortnight of his performance in London, Levassor, usually so liberal, was particularly chary of his free admissions. When asked the reason, he replied that a marchioness, occupying a leading place in fashionable circles, had actually accepted a ticket for one of the best boxes in the St. James's Theatre, from her French milliner, to whom it had been sent!

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD PARRY.—Sir W. E. Parry, Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died at Enns, in Germany, on Saturday last. Sir Edward had long been in declining health, and his death was not unexpected. He was in his 60th year and was twice married. Sir Edward had seen a good deal of service in the navy. In 1818 he accompanied Captain Ross in his expedition to the Arctic seas, and was knighted in 1829 for his services in the Polar regions.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS TO THE PRINCIPALITIES.—It is stated on good authority that all the governors of districts in Moldavia have received orders to have the roads put in the best state, as quickly as possible. It is thought that this measure is adopted in anticipation of the speedy arrival of some allied troops. French intendants have been for some time past at Routschouk and Silistria, making purchases of stores for the French troops, and the recent departure of 13,000 Turks from Silistria for Matchin and Tulcha, appears to be connected with the projected movements of the allied troops.

NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL AT ISCHIA.—It is said that his Majesty of the Sicilies has signified his consent to Sir W. Temple, and through him to Lord Panmure, that a hospital for convalescents from the East should be established on the island of Ischia, where it is known the mineral springs possess rare powers in cure of ague and rheumatism.

THE CROPS.—The provincial papers report on the corn and other crops in a most satisfactory strain. The apprehensions which were at first entertained owing to the extreme cold weather, protracted as it was to the end of May, appear to have been dissipated by the warm and genial weather which set in with the month of June. Crops of all kinds, it is now stated, will in general be good, and not much later than usual.

THIRD DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

THE meeting of the metropolitan populace on Sunday last, though not quite so serious in its consequences as it was at one time anticipated, led to scenes of outrage which, on all accounts, are deeply to be deplored.

It was understood that extensive preparations had been made by the police authorities, acting under directions from the Home-office, to meet any emergency that might arise, and that even the military were ready for action, should events of sufficiently grave importance demand their intervention; yet at two o'clock, the people began to pour into Hyde Park, and ere an hour had elapsed, a concourse had assembled, little inferior in numbers to the monster gathering of the previous Sunday. The Park was left to their undisputed occupation, for the police, by a rather prudent provision, were not paraded upon the ground in strong detachments, nor hidden behind trees, or in the gardens, as was the case before. Indeed, not more than about 20 men were visible, stationed in couples in various parts of the Park, quite away from the general gathering point, and with peremptory instructions to be very careful in their general conduct, and especially to refrain from any interference with the people. The bearing of these men, who were all "old stagers," was, throughout the afternoon, of the most exemplary character. Policemen were moreover stationed at the Park gates, and especially at the entrance to the grand drive, to warn the occupants of carriages not to pass that way, owing to which only two or three gigs and a couple of horsemen ventured along the drive during the afternoon, and were received with cries of "Go to church," from a lot of noisy boys; but, to judge by their laughter, more to their amusement than annoyance. The crowd, finding nothing to expend their energies upon, gradually broke up into several sections; and meetings were held in various parts, where speeches, many of them displaying great ability and moderation, were delivered by persons having the appearance of working men.

At first nothing serious was apprehended, the people merely strolled about, chatted with each other—occasionally giving vent to feelings of indignation against the police for their onslaughts of last week.

In an evil moment, one man ascended a piece of wood stuck in the ground, when some of the persons present cried out, "He is a Bobby in disguise—knock him down." The person, in reply, said, "Don't, gentlemen, put me down until you hear who I am. My name is William Scruton. I am no policeman—God forbid that I should be!—but I am a friend of the people, and reside at 5, Fleur-de-lis Court, Fleet Street, and the corns upon my hands, I think, will convince you that I get my living by hard work. (A voice: Driving your carriage.) No, but by the honest and hard-working trade of a bricklayer. I was told by a policeman that he had no right to meet here; but I ask you, as Shakespeare says, to look on this picture and on that. Last Sunday, when we met peaceably to discuss our grievances, we were assailed by a ferocious body of men. Were we not knocked about—were not the heads of thousands laid open? (A voice: I saw hundreds.) Well, that was not what any Englishman ought to put up with. I for one won't. Will you assist me to put down the police? (We will.) Now, if you mean what you say, I will just read this bill, which has been placed in my hands since I entered this Park. You don't wish me to read the whole of it, as the commencement won't benefit you; but I will read the finishing paragraph, which is as follows:—The police will, in all probability, come armed with wooden truncheons; but it would be highly dangerous for you to bring life-preservers with you, concealed in your coat sleeves, as it might tell against you if found by the police carrying such instruments." Now, gentlemen, did you ever hear such preposterous language as not to bring life-preservers with you? Are we not to be allowed to do the best we can to protect ourselves, our property, and our families? (Yes.) Then, if you take my advice, come with me, and let the aristocracy know, that we are not to be deprived of our half-pint of beer if we want it. (Hear.) If that 'hear, hear' is in earnest, I call upon you to a man to accompany me to Belgrave, and let us show 'Little John,' that if he chooses to vote for such measures as that 'unsophisticated ass,' Lord Robert Grosvenor, brings into the House of Commons, we won't put up with it. We don't want bullets, but a few marbles and stones will tell Lord Robert, and the man—I forget his name, but he walks in patters in wet weather—that we won't put up with any time he may fix for us to drink our beer. (Cries of 'Well done! we will come with you!') Then accompany me to Lord Sifton and the Duke of Montrose, and we will show them what we can do. (Hear.) Are you in earnest? If so, come at once." The crowd began to follow the speaker, when he again mounted the log of wood, and said, "Mind, we must have the public-houses opened on a Sunday for excursionists, as they have been decided by Mr. Beckett, Mr. Corrie, and Mr. Secker, to be *bona fide* travellers. Insist to a man that the bill shall be repealed." Every one present appeared to regard what the speaker said as mere nonsense; but it is to be regretted that the contrary was the case. He marched off, followed by not more than 40 persons, but the numbers increased the moment they reached Piccadilly, and a shout was raised "The police are off." Hundreds, in consequence, followed; and the moment they got into Grosvenor Place, the mob commenced throwing stones and other missiles at the windows of the nobility. The lower windows belonging to the Duke of Montrose were partially riddled; several were demolished at the town residence of the Earl of Sifton, who, it is stated, was at the time lying dangerously ill in bed. The house of the rector of St. Peter's, Piccadilly, would, no doubt, have been riddled, had it not been for the timely arrival of the police. Farrance's hotel, in Upper Belgrave Street, had the windows at the side demolished. The windows of the Duke of Marlborough's mansion, No. 12, in the same street, were, as far as the hand could throw, broken by stones. The town residence of the King of Hanover had most of the windows broken, and so had the premises of Sir William Myddelton. A splendid sheet of glass, worth £140, belonging to Mr. Curling, the bee merchant, in Grosvenor Street West, was demolished, and other damage has been done to a vast number of houses in the immediate neighbourhood.

At one time the grass in the Park, and also the straw lying on the ground in Grosvenor Street, were set on fire, but the flames were speedily subdued.

Sir R. Mayne, and the superintendents of police, kept their men out of the view of the populace, until at last it was deemed advisable to take the ground, and prevent any others passing from Grosvenor Place into the Park leading from Constitution Hill. The police, it is only right to say, behaved with the greatest forbearance; and still kept to their work, though Inspector Dargan and several constables were pelted with large nine-inch bricks.

The police at length succeeded in clearing the Park and bye-streets, but even at midnight dissatisfaction prevailed amongst those looking on. An attempt was made at one time to break the windows of St. Peter's church at Piccadilly, but the police came marching down in a body, and thereby prevented the mob from doing so. One of the speakers stated that it was the intention of the committee to keep up a similar excitement each Sunday until the repeal of the obnoxious beer bill was accomplished.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY RIOTS.—Charles Whitehouse, aged 14, was placed at the bar charged with breaking the windows of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, in Park Street.

Inspector Webb stated, that about six o'clock on Sunday, he was in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, with a number of constables, and saw a crowd of some thousands of persons, all hastening towards the residence of Lord Robert Grosvenor. The crowd stopped opposite the house, and stones were thrown, by which several windows of the house were broken. He endeavoured to disperse the mob, and while thus engaged saw the defendant pick up a stone, and throw it at one of the windows, and took him into custody. Several of the crowd said he had done nothing, and there was a cry of "release." He took the boy to the station-house, and while on the way the constables were pelted by the mob, and were obliged to take refuge in Mount Street Workhouse. Two of the constables were severely injured, and disabled from doing duty.

The boy, in defence, said his cap was taken off by some of the crowd, and a man stood behind him and said, if he did not throw a stone his cap should be stolen from him. He did throw the stone, being under intimidation.

The Inspector informed the Court, that when the constables took refuge in the workhouse, the mob became so furious, calling for the release of the boy, otherwise they would pull down the building, that it was deemed advisable to prevent more serious consequences, for the constables to sally out with their prisoners, and literally to fight their way through the mob to the lock-up house. A fine of 10s. was inflicted on the defendant.

An extraordinary degree of excitement prevailed in the immediate vicinity of the Marylebone Court from an early hour on Monday morning, in consequence of its having become known that two soldiers and six boys would be brought up from the Albany Street station-house; the boys charged with wilfully throwing stones, to the common danger of the passengers and inhabitants of different parts of St. Pancras, and the soldiers, who are privates in the Grenadier Guards, with riotous and disorderly conduct, and inciting a large mob to commit a breach of the peace.

At three o'clock, the prisoners were arraigned before the sitting magistrate. The names of the soldiers were James Hutchins and Walter Ford, and those of the boys were George Tamm, aged 18; William Kelly, 16; Joseph Rymell, 13; George Hazell, 13; John Davis, 12; and John Flanagan, 8. The Court was much crowded during the investigation, which created a deal of interest.

The amount of damage done by the smashing of windows by the lawless party was alleged to amount to no less a sum than from £300 to £400.

It was intimated, on the part of the Crown, that, as regarded the four younger boys, Rymell, Hazell, Flanagan, and Davis, there was no intention to prosecute them. They were extremely young, in fact one of them a mere child, and it was hoped that the length of time which they had been locked up at the station, would be looked upon by them as being a sufficient punishment to deter them from taking any part in such mobs in future.

They were then discharged, the Magistrate giving them to understand that they ought to be exceedingly thankful for the lenient course which had been adopted towards them.

The case against the other prisoners was then proceeded with.

A policeman stated that on Sunday evening at half-past eight, while on duty, he observed a great mob, consisting of about 500, in Park Village East, Regent's Park. The soldiers were at the head of the mob, one of them waving over his head a cane, and the other a stick. They were calling out to the mob,—"Come on." He did not follow them, but returned, and in Albany Street met with a body of police. He heard windows smashing in the line that the mob were going. He returned with the body of police, and went with them to the Albany Road. The mob was then going towards Primrose Hill. When the police got there the soldiers had left. He next saw the soldiers at the Pitt's Head, Henry Street, Portland Town. He told them he wanted them, and that they must come out. They did so, and he and another officer took them into custody. They were sober, and went quietly.

Hutchins stated that the mob followed him and his comrade, and that they could not get away from them, but the other soldier made no observation.

Other evidence having been heard.

Kelly and Tamm denied having thrown any stones, and the soldiers both denied having incited the mob in any way whatever.

The prisoners were remanded till Monday next, when the depositions which have been taken will be read over, and the prisoners will then go for trial. At five o'clock they were sent off by the Government van to the House of Detention.

Charles B-wick, a baker, No. 30, Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, was charged at Westminster with breaking windows, and with inciting a mob to create a riot.

Mr. P. W. Currie, a clerk in the Foreign Office, said that on Sunday afternoon he was in the neighbourhood of Belgrave Square, with a couple of friends, when he heard the riotous conduct of the mob in Grosvenor Place. He proceeded there, when he saw a number of persons throwing stones at the windows of several of the houses, and smashing the glass. He and his friends followed the mob into Upper Belgrave Street. There were no police-constables present. He agreed with his friends that they should keep their eye upon some of the men till the police appeared. He observed the prisoner, who was the most conspicuous for his violence among the mob, whom he was urging on. After some time, policemen came up, when the mob ran away. There were then about 400 persons, principally boys. He lost sight of the prisoner for about ten minutes, and then observed him at the corner of Halkin Street and Belgrave Square. He was pointed out to the police, and taken into custody.

Mr. W. Whitbread said, that on Sunday afternoon, he was in Grosvenor Place, at the corner of Wilton Place, where he observed a mob of some hundreds of persons, several of them were smashing the windows of the Hanoverian Ambassador's house. While they were doing that, he distinctly saw the prisoner throw a stone at the house of Lady Somerset. The prisoner appeared to have more to do with the riot than any other of the mob. The actors in the riot were chiefly boys about 15 years of age, and under. He lost sight of the prisoner in Belgrave Square; did not again see him till he was pointed out by Mr. Currie, who said, "That is the man." Witness remarked, "It is."

The prisoner, in his defence, said that he was in a respectable situation in life, and that he left home on Sunday to meet a person at Hyde-Park Corner. He saw the mob go down Grosvenor Place, but he did not throw a stone, nor did he take any part in the disturbance. The witnesses were labouring under a mistake with regard to him.

The prisoner was fined 40s., or in default of payment one month's imprisonment, for breaking the windows, and for the part he had taken in the disturbance; he was held to bail in two sureties of £20 each to keep the peace for one twelvemonth.

On Tuesday, the charges brought against the police by Messrs. Smith and Mair, who had been concerned in the disturbances at Hyde Park on Sunday week, were investigated at Marlborough Street. Three policemen, Robert Burridge, John Winters, and William Lally, were placed in front of the bar, and Mr. Mair was called into court. It was stated, on behalf of the latter individual, that he is a most peaceable and quiet member of society. He happened to be in Hyde Park on Sunday week, and he was taken into custody by the police. Mr. Mair considered it to be his duty to apply for summonses against the three policemen; but since that time had heard that the House of Commons has thought it right to direct an inquiry to be made, and was willing to abide the result. If that inquiry is not searching, the ordinary channels of justice will be still open to those who are dissatisfied.

The Magistrate said, that with regard to the case of Mr. Mair, the matter only showed how much more prudent it would be for persons of respectability to abstain from assemblies of this sort, for, though peaceable at first, they soon grow into the character of a tumultuous assembly, for the acts of which all present are more or less responsible, the innocent being responsible for the acts of the guilty. In requiring Mr. Mair to enter into his own recognizances there was no slur whatever on his character, it was only declaring the simple fact that he had become entangled in a mob who had become riotous in character.

The next case was that of Benjamin Lee Smith, barrister.

It was stated that the police had no wish to press the charge. The story told by Mr. Smith, which was believed to be the truth, was this, that the police desired the mob to fall back, and that he laid his hand on the policeman's arm to remonstrate—an act that had better have been left alone.

A police-constable said he did not wish to press the case, and the Magistrate ordered Smith to enter into his own recognizance and be discharged.

MEETING IN SHEFFIELD.—A public meeting, at which about 8,000 of the inhabitants were present, has been held in Paradise Square, for the purpose of supporting Mr. Roebuck in his vote of censure on the Government.

JACQUES BALMA.—Jacques Balma, the celebrated guide of Chamouny, who acquired some celebrity by being one of the guides to M. Saussure, the naturalist, in the year 1786, and who was lost in the ascent of Mont Blanc, about twenty years ago, while acting as guide to some travellers, was lately discovered in the broken-up ice which forms the arch of Aveyron. A number of persons were promptly summoned to the spot, and, after cautious efforts with pickaxes and other instruments, they succeeded in disengaging the remains of the old and popular guide in a state of most perfect preservation. The body was immediately conveyed to Chamouny, where it received every mark of honour and respect.

AQUATICS.

CLUB MEETINGS.

JULY 10.—Monthly Meeting of the Royal London Yacht Club. 10.—St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Regatta. 20.—Double Sculling at Eton. 23.—Upper Eight at Eton. 23.—Monthly Meeting of Prince of Wales Model Yacht Club.

REGATTAS, MATCHES, &c.

JULY 24.—Lowestoft Regatta. 24, 25.—Royal Western Yacht Club (Ireland) Regatta, at Cultra, Belfast Lough. 25.—Prince of Wales Yacht Club Sailing Match; for yachts of 15 tons and under, and 8 tons and under; entries close July 18. 25.—St. Mary's Rotherhithe Regatta. 25, 26.—Royal Western Yacht Club (Ireland) Regatta. 30.—Dover Regatta. 30.—London Model Yacht Club; third-class match. 30.—All Saints, Poplar, and Blackwall Regatta. 30.—Bankside Regatta. 30.—Surrey, Christchurch, and Lambeth Regatta.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

A sailing match for a prize of the value of twenty sovereigns, given by this club, came off on Monday. Six vessels were entered for the match, but only four were started—namely, the Julia, 7 tons (which won a prize on Saturday last); the Wave, 8 tons; the Midge, 10 tons; and the Chamois, 10. The Sea Nymph and Oberon did not appear. After a well contested and most interesting match, the vessels rounded the buoy off Erith, in the following order:—Midge, 5h. 21m. 5s.; Julia, 5h. 22m.; Wave, 5h. 24m. 30s.; Chamois, 5h. 31m.

The half-minute time being allowed for difference of tonnage, the Julia was declared to be the winner.

PORTSMOUTH YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

YACHTS IN HARBOUR DURING THE WEEK.—Gondola (cutter), R.Y.S., W. H. Woodhouse, Esq.; Gypsy Queen, R.W.Y.C., Captain Bridges; Beatrice (sch.), R.Y.S., Sir W. P. Carew, Bart.; Sybil (sch.), R.V.Y.C., J. Best, Esq.; Alarm (sch.), R.Y.S., J. Weld, Esq.; Julia (cut.), R.Y.S., W. Perrett, Esq.; Aurora (cut.), R.Y.S., Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.; Dream (sloop), R.Y.S., G. Bentinck, Esq.; Alfred (sch.), R.V.Y.C., W. D. Cunningham, Esq.

FITTING OUT.—Wizard (cutter), R.Y.S., W. Delefield, Esq.; Themis (sch.), R.Y.S., J. Scott Russell, Esq.; Dryad (cutter), Commodore the Earl of Cardigan, R.V.Y.C.; Turquoise (cutter), R.Y.S.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK

THE most important feature of the week is an official notification to the effect that a new loan of £5,000,000 sterling, guaranteed by England and France, is about to be raised in London. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and the interest will, it is understood, be paid from certain and well-secured sources. The amount, however, cannot be raised till after Parliament has given the necessary sanction. This loan, coupled with the £30,000,000 loan in France, has had some influence upon National Securities, which suffered a decline, on Monday, of about one-half per cent.; but the quotations have since recovered, and the market, though by no means animated, has ruled steadily. Bank Stock has been 212 to 213; Three per Cent. Consols, 92½ to 93; and Consols, for account, 90½ to 91½. Long Annuities, 1800, have sold at 3 15-16 to 4. India Stock, 233. Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 101; Ditto, 1859, 101. The payment of the dividends has now commenced, and money has continued extremely abundant—so abundant, indeed, that very little doubt is entertained of the whole of the new Turkish loan being readily subscribed for; but we presume that fully four millions in gold will be sent away to meet it.

The demand for money has not improved, and the best commercial bills are freely discounted in Lombard Street at 3 per cent. per annum. The imports of gold have continued large; but we have had some rather large shipments of bullion to the Peninsula. The stock in the Bank of England is over £18,000,000.

The foreign house has been devoid of animation. Brazilian Five per Cents, 21½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89½ ex div.; Saranin Five per Cents, 80½; Spanish Three per Cents, 36½ ex div.; Turkish Six per Cents, 83½; Dutch Four per Cents, 95; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 55½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43.

Nearly the whole of the remaining funds of the South Sea Company—£1,864,735—have now been distributed, and added materially to the already abundant supply of unemployed capital. The Omnium upon the new stock has been quiet this week, at 4½ prem. Although the general export trade of the country exhibits a falling off, we find that the decline is wholly to Australia and the United States. To some other quarters, the shipments, compared with last year, have increased.

The transactions in all railway shares have been small, and prices have shown symptoms of weakness. Calsonians have marked 63; Eastern Counties, 12; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½; London and Brighton, 101½; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 84½; Midland, 72½; Norfolk, 54½; North British, 30½; North Eastern—Berwick, 73½; North Staffordshire, 13½; South Eastern, 61½.

Mining shares have been dull. Coburn Copper, 65; English and Australian Copper, 1½; Fortuna, 1½; Great Polgoth, 1½; Sirens, 8½.

Joint-stock bank shares have continued very firm, at fully last week's prices.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very limited supplies of English Wheat have been on sale here this week. For all kinds the demand has ruled firm, at very full prices. Foreign Wheat, the imports of which have continued moderate, has changed hands to a fair extent, and the quotations have been well supported. Floating cargoes have realized extreme currencies. The receipts of both English and Foreign Barley have continued small, and the inquiry has been firm, at fully previous rates. No change in the demand for, or value of, Malt. Although the supply of Foreign Oats has been extensive, 6d. per quarter more money has been realized for good heavy qualities. Beans and Flour have sold at full quotations; but the value of Peas has been almost nominal.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Essex and Kent White Wheat, 75s. to 83s.; ditto, Red, 63s. to 70s.; Malting Barley, 32s. to 36s.; Distilling ditto, 31s. to 34s.; Grinding ditto, 31s. to 33s.; Malt, 60s. to 72s.; Rye, 40s. to 43s.; Feed Oats, 26s. to 27s.; Potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Tick Beans, 39s. to 43s.; Peas, 42s. to 48s.; Town Peas, 42s. to 47s.; Maple, 40s. to 42s.; Gray, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; White-meat Flour, 65s. to 70s.; Town Households, 64s. to 65s.; Country, 57s. to 59s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 52s. to 54s. per 280 lbs.

CATTLE.—The supply of Beasts having fallen off, the demand for most breeds has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. Prime sheep have sold steadily, at full prices; but inferior qualities have met a slow inquiry. The Lamb trade has continued firm, at fully late rates. Calves have moved off freely, at rather higher terms; but Pigs have ruled dull. Beef, from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Owing to the prevailing hot weather, the supplies have been limited. Generally speaking, the trade has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

TEA.—The demand for nearly all kinds of Tea is very inactive, yet we have no change to notice in the quotations. The stock in the United Kingdom is now 79,640,000 lbs., against 72,674,000 ditto in 1854.

SUGAR.—Our Market has continued very firm, and, in some instances, prices have ruled rather higher. The supplies of Foreign Sugar in warehouse are now 224,000 bags, against 342,000 ditto last year. Floating cargoes of Foreign have changed hands to some extent, at full quotations. In refined goods a steady business is doing. Brown lumps are quoted at 47s. to 47s. 6d., and low to fine grocery, 48s. to 52s. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—A steady inquiry exists for all kinds, and late rates are well supported.

COFFEE.—Sales both at auction and by private contract have progressed slowly this week. In prices, however, very little change has taken place.

RICE.—Importers are firm in their demands, but the amount of business doing is by no means large. The quantity of Rice at this time in warehouse is but moderate.

PROVISIONS.—Irish Butter is selling slowly, at about stationary prices. Fine Foreign is rather dearer, but other qualities are a dull sale. The best weekly Dorset is quoted at 102s. to 104s. per cwt. We have a dull inquiry for Bacon; nevertheless, prices were tolerably firm. In other kinds of Provisions very little is doing.

WOOL.—The public sales of Colonial Wool are progressing steadily, and prices show an advance, compared with the former series, of from 1d. to 1d. per lb. The sales will embrace 72,000 bales, and be continued till the 10th of August.

COTTON.—Very few transactions have taken place in our market, this week; yet we have no actual change to notice in the quotations.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic Hemp is steady, and Petersburg clean is selling at 44s. per ton. In Manila qualities very little is doing. Flax is dull, but not cheaper.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is sold at 74s. 6d. cash. Spelter, on the spot, is dull, at £23 10s. to £23 15s. per ton. Tin and tin plates are firm, at fully last week's quotations. In other metals, a full average business is doing.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales have been commenced with much spirit, on rather higher terms.

SPIRITS.—Rum is in moderate request. Proof Licewards, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d.; and Proof East India, 2s. 3½d. per gallon. The Brandy market is firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Sales of Cognac best Brandy, of 1851, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 7d. per gallon. Geneva, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Malt Spirit, 10s. 6d.

HORS.—The plantation accounts are very favourable, and the Duty is called £240,000 to £250,000. Our market is heavy, and prices are drooping.

POTATOES.—Old qualities are now out of season. The supply of new is very moderate, and the demand is steady. English, 8s. to 10s. per cwt.; Foreign, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per basket.

COATS.—Tanfield Moor, 11s. 6d.; Wylem, 17s.; Gosport, 17s. 6d.; Hilda, 16s. 9d.; Belmont, 18s. 6d.; Braddell, 19s. 6d.; Haswell, 20s. 6d.; Lambton, 20s. 3d.; Stewart's 21s.; Cressop, 19s.; Adelaide Tecs, 20s. 3d. per ton.

OIL.—Lined Oils have been in fair request at 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other Oils support last week's quotations. Turpentine is steady at 32s. to 33s. 6d. for spirits; and 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. for rough.

TALLOW.—There is a steady business doing in our market, and P. Y. C. on the spot, has realized 53s. 3d. to 53s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 51s. 9d. with cash; rough fat, 2s. 10½d. per 8lbs.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN MITCHELL, Great Bourton, Oxfordshire, railway contractor—THOMAS PHILIPS, Green Lanes, Highbury Park, carpenter—GEORGE NEWBY, Birmingham, grocer—THOMAS PRICE SMITH, Birmingham, factor—ROBERT TURNER, Birmingham, gas lamp and chandelier manufacturer—HENRY WILLIAMSON, Leeds, cloth merchant—JONATHAN MURRAY, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—ROBERT REED, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, grocer—HUGH HENRY ROSS, Liverpool, draper—JOSEPH GEMSHAW, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, licensed victualler—JOHN MANLEY, Manchester, machine maker.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

BANKRUPTS.—EMILIO PISTRUCCI, Pimlico, general commission agent—JOHN TAYLOR, Rochdale Road, Manchester, chemist—THOMAS WADE, Newlay, Leeds, stone merchant—JAMES HENRY LANGDON, Exeter, merchant and shipowner—DAVID MACKRECHNE, West Hartlepool, Durham, chemist and druggist—AARON MARKS and NAHAM SALAMON, Sheffield, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—NORMAN MORRISON, Partick, near Glasgow, provision merchant—JAMES TARBAT, Dundee, Tailor—THOMAS C. M'INDOE and Co., Glasgow, commission agents—MESSRS. NEILL, HEERUP, and Co., Leit., merchants—JOHN CHRISTIE, known as CHRISTIE and COMPANY, Glasgow, clothier and hatter—ROBERT HODGE, Edinburgh, coppersmith and brass-founder.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY send patterns free.—16, Oxford Street.

MOURNING MUSLINS.—The most beautiful as well as the most extensive variety of cheap Mourning Muslins is at the French Muslin Company's Warehouse, 16, Oxford Street, and Crystal Palace. Patterns free.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The Patterns in Muslin at present worn by the Princess Royal, may be seen by applying to the French Muslin Company, 16, Oxford Street and Crystal Palace. Patterns free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY'S MUSLINS surpass anything ever yet seen: the colours are most harmoniously blended, and there is a beauty, a delicacy, and refinement about them which one can scarcely conceive. They strike the attention of every man. What effect they will have on ladies may be easily conceived. We recommend every lady to take the earliest opportunity of obtaining a view of them. Patterns sent free.—16, Oxford Street, and at the Crystal Palace.

SILK, MUSLIN and BAREGE DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, LACE, &c. Patterns sent Post-free. SELLING OFF AT KING'S, 243, REGENT STREET.

The remaining SPRING and SUMMER STOCK, AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Richest French Fancy Silks	£1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Richest Brocade Poul de Soies	£1 15s. 0d.
Finest Swiss Cambrics	£0 3s. 6d.
Finest French Muslins	£0 5s. 0d.
Finest Bareges	£0 12s. 6d.
Richest Silk Mantles	£1 1s. 0d. each.
Finest Long Barege Shawls	£0 17s. 6d.
Mourning and Half-Mourning Silks	£1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Address (for Patterns) to KING & Co., Regent Street, London.

MOURNING.—The public are respectfully informed that MOURNING of every description, in the greatest variety, suited to all requirements, upon the most advantageous terms to purchasers, will be found ready for immediate use, with an extensive variety of choice millinery, at PUGH'S Family Mourning Warehouse, the first established in the United Kingdom, 163, Regent Street, corner of New Burlington Street. Widows' and all country orders sent off immediately upon their receipt.

THE REAL CHINA-GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS. Exquisitely fine, beautifully variegated-coloured Wreathed Borders, with LADIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES ENCIRCLED IN THE CORNERS.

PRICE ONE SHILLING and a Halfpenny each. Sample Handkerchief sent by return of post upon receipt of Fourteen Stamps. RUMBELL and OWEN, PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE, 77 and 78, OXFORD STREET.

PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE, Opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.

Second delivery of the REAL ALPINE KID GLOVE with the Eugenie Latchet Chain attached. PRICE ONE SHILLING PER PAIR, Latchet Chain attached.

In the undermentioned Colours for the Summer Season:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 1. Draps Euxes—Fixed Drab. | No. 18. Alma—Copper Brown. |
| 2. Chocolate. | 19. Black. |
| 3. Gris Protestant—Mid Slate. | 20. Theba—very Light Tan. |
| 4. Lavender. | 21. Myrtle. |
| 5. Tan d'Or—Golden Tan. | 22. Celeste—Sky. |
| 6. Emerald. | 23. Pink. |
| 7. Citron—Deep Lemon. | 24. Paille—Straw. |
| 8. Violet. | 25. Croquee—very Light Brown. |
| 9. Bosphore—Sea Green. | 26. Salmon. |
| 10. Rose. | 27. Ardoise—Slate. |
| 11. Napoleon—Bright Blue. | 28. Coffee. |
| 12. Maize. | 29. Raisin d'Espagne—Dahlia. |
| 13. Corinth—Light Green. | 30. Adelaide. |
| 14. Lilac. | 31. Mastic—Claret. |
| 15. Marron Clair—Light Brown. | 32. Olive. |
| 16. White. | 33. Marron Fonce—Dark Brown. |
| 17. Nature—Canary. | 34. Ruby. |

RUMBELL and OWEN are the only appointed Agents in England for the Sale of the Real Alpine Kid Gloves, already so much appreciated, presenting a brilliancy of colour, perfection of quality, cut, elasticity, and softness that no other Glove can possibly compete with. To be obtained in every size from 6 to 84.

The Real Alpine Kid Gloves, with the registered Eugenie Latchet Chain Fastening, cannot be procured elsewhere than of the sole appointed Agents, Rumbell and Owen.

PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE, Nos. 77, 78, Oxford Street.

N.B. Sample pairs sent by post on the receipt of fourteen postage stamps; weight of Gloves, with Latchet Chain attached, exceeding the half-ounce.

A SINGLE STAY Carriage free to any part of the Country, on receipt of a Post-office Order. Waist measure only required. Drawings sent on receipt of a Postage Stamp.

The Elastic Bodice, 12s. 6d.; Paris Wove Stays, 10s. 6d. The Elastic Bodice, with simple fastening in front, is strongly recommended by the Faculty.

CARTER and HOUSTON, 90, Regent Street; 6, Blackfriars Road; 5, Stockwell Street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

MARION'S RESILIENT BODICE and CORSALETTI DI MEDICI. By Royal Patents. "Infinitely superior to anything of the kind yet introduced, and in-point of style and workmanship it is alike unexceptionable."—Editorial notice in "Le Follet."

They combine firmness with elasticity, fit closely, fasten easily in front, and are adapted for every age, figure and habit. Enlarged prospectus, illustrations, details of prices, explicit directions and papers for self-measurement, &c., to any lady, post free. All country orders sent carriage paid, or post free.

Messdames MARION and MAITLAND, Patentees, 54, Connaught Terrace, Hyde Park, London; and at the Paris Universal Exhibition.

ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS OF A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' USE before and after ACCOUCHEMENT are admirably adapted for giving adequate support with extreme lightness—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and materials hitherto employed.

Instructions for measurement, with prices, on application, and the article sent by post from the Manufacturers, POPE and PRANTE, 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

TIDE 47s. SUITS.—The 16s. Trousers reduced to 11s.; Trousers and Waistcoat, 22s.; Coat, Waistcoat, and Trousers, 47s., made to order from Scotch Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent Street. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

HOLYLAND'S NOVEL and FASHIONABLE PROMENADE LONG FROCK COAT, for the Spring Season. This economical and complete Garment is now ready for inspection and sale. Also the renowned Beauport riding and lounging Coat, is produced in the first style at most economical charges for cash payments.—150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY.—C. BURTON, Inventor and Sole Patentee of Perambulators for Children and Invalids, 162, Regent Street, has on view a large assortment for every purpose. Illustrated Circulars forwarded. Avoid dangerous imitations.

CHUBB'S ILLUSTRATED LIST OF LOCKS, FIREPROOF SAFES, CASH, DEED, & WRITING BOXES, with their Sizes, Fittings, and Prices, will be sent by post on receipt of two stamps. Apply to CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord Street, Liverpool; 16, Market Street, Manchester; and Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton.

ACCURATE WATCHES, Highly-finished and Jewelled, can be had at WALES and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate Street, St. Paul's (opposite Everington's), at the following reduced prices:—In Silver, double-bottom cases, £3, £3 3s., and £3 10s.; Ditto, hunting cases, £3 10s., and £4 10s. In Standard Gold cases, £4 4s., £5 5s., and £6 10s. to 25 Guineas. Accurate Silver Levers, £4 4s. A written guarantee with each. Any of the above will be forwarded free and safely to any part of the kingdom in reply to a Post-office Order.

A Stock of Good SECOND-HAND WATCHES always on hand (many of them by eminent makers) at prices varying from one-half to two-thirds of the original cost.

MODELING IN LEATHER VERSUS MUD-DEILING IN LEATHER.—Perfect Specimens of the former operation exhibited at the Soho Bazaar, Stand 127. Muddling in Leather may be seen almost everywhere. Why is this? Because the Art is not understood. "Plain Directions," by Rose Gilbert, forwarded post free for 16 stamps. The necessary materials supplied, Tool Box, and Working Models. Address: 13, Soho Square, London. Price List forwarded.

WAR TAX SAVED.—THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY still supply 7 lbs. of excellent Congou or Souchow for One Guinea, war-tax included, and other sorts, either black or green, as low as 2s. 6d. per lb. Office, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE. BARCLAY'S PORTER and STOUT. In 18-Gallon Casks, Bottles, Half-bottles, and Imperial Pints. BERRY, BRAS, and Co., 3, St. James's Street, London.

ALEXANDER BRADEN, 13, High Street, Islington, sends Tea and Coffee, carriage free, to all parts of England and Wales. 6 lbs. Sterling Congou or Mixed Tea in a Tin Caddy, 22s.; 5 lb. Superior ditto, of extraordinary Strength and Flavour, 29s.; 12 lbs. Patent Roasted Coffee, 15s.; 10 lbs. Rich Mellow Flavour ditto, 15s. Tea—Black, Green, or Mixed—2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d. Coffee, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d.

HORNMAN'S PURE as well as FINE TEA. RESTORATION of the much-approved, old-fashioned supply, combining every advantage that the PURE Article can furnish. It is valuable as an auxiliary to health, and from its perfect purity, many who were unable to indulge in the absolutely necessary luxury of a cup of TEA, on account of the modern practice of covering the leaf with powdered colours, are now enabled to drink with relish and benefit HORNMAN'S UNCOLOURED TEA. PENNELL'S, 78 and 80, Cornhill; ELPHINSTONE'S, 227, Regent Street, and 336, Oxford Street. Also by Country Agents in all parts of the kingdom.

SAINSBURY'S SUMMER BEVERAGES.—A stable spoonful of either of SAINSBURY'S FRUIT ESSENCES, mixed with an ordinary tumblerful of spring water, will form a delicious beverage; they are also peculiarly adapted for flavouring carbonated soda and potass waters, and in every instance where there is a gazogene in use they will be found most desirable. Raspberry, Orange, Black Currant, Red Currant, Cherry, and Apple Fruit Essences, at 1s., 1s. 10d., and 3s. 6d. per imperial quarter pint, half pint, and pint; Lemonade and Ginger Lemonade, at 10d., 1s. 4d., and 2s. 6d. per quarter pint, half pint, and pint; Foreign Pineapple and Mulberry, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per quarter pint, half pint, and pint. Manufactory, 177, Strand, third floor west of Norfolk Street.

A Cure—Nice, Safe, and Sure, without Medicine—for Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Consumption, Fits, Spasms, Cramps, Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulency, Dropsy, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Nausea, Low Spirits, and Sickness, is:

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes the above complaints, imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy, to the most debilitated. Highly approved of by Doctors Ure, Shortland, Harvey, Campbell, Gattacker, Wurzer, Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies; Dowager Countess of Castlemar; Rev. J. W. Flavel, and 50,000 other respectable persons, whose health has been perfectly restored by it after all other means of cure had failed.

In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent Street, London; also at 182, Piccadilly; 60, Gracechurch Street; 330, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheapside; 60 and 68, Cornhill; 49, Bishopsgate Street; 55, Charing Cross; 54, Upper Baker Street; 63 and 150, Oxford Street; 89, High Street, Camden Town; 18, Pall Mall; 7, Pall Mall East; 132, New Bond Street; 24, Motcomb Street; 13, King William Street, City; 30, Conduit Street; 21, Cockspur Street; 95, Farringdon Street; 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; 6, Edward Street, Portman Square.

INDISPENSIBLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, 72, LOMBARD STREET; 24, CONNAUGHT TERRACE; and 88, DENBIGH STREET, BELGRAVE ROAD.

At the Seventh Annual General Meeting, held at the London Tavern on the 15th inst.

Lord Viscount TORRINGTON in the Chair. The following Report was received and unanimously approved:—

In submitting their Annual Report to your consideration, the Board are enabled again to present a statement showing a highly satisfactory advance in the business of the Company. At the last Annual Meeting it was seen that the progress of the Company had been greater in that than in any previous year; and it is gratifying to observe that the new business of 1854 has again exceeded that of the previous year, while the business of the current year exceeds that of the corresponding months of 1854. This large and steadily progressive amount of business has been obtained notwithstanding the obstacles to the extension of Life Assurance, arising from the pressure of a war taxation bearing heavily upon the means of all classes of the community. While the premiums of the new business of 1854 exceed those of 1853, the expenses have been less.

At the close of the year embraced in the accounts now presented, the revenue of the Company was a little under, and now considerably exceeds, £20,000 per annum.

At the last Annual Meeting a reduction of 25 per cent. was made upon the premiums of all participating policies of five years' standing, and it is recommended that the same rule of reduction shall be continued, which will embrace all the participating policies on which five annual premiums have been paid prior to this date.

The claims of last year have been greater, as was to have been expected, than in the preceding year, but considerably under what the expectancy upon which the calculations of the Office are founded would have warranted us to anticipate.

Great as the success of this Association has hitherto been, the Directors would again remind the Members that their own interests as well as the general benefit of the community may be greatly promoted by the exercise of their individual influence.

TORRINGTON, Chairman. London, 72, Lombard Street, June 15, 1855.

TO SMART YOUNG MEN WHO WANT A HAT. Go to PARKER'S, the Physiognomical Hatter, 128, Shoreditch, opposite the Church. You are respectfully invited to select your shape from the window.

HANWELL COLLEGE, Middlesex.—A Prospectus of this long-established and successful Institution may be had on application to the Principal, the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, D.D.

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WILLIAM'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Bile, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous Affections, and all Disorders of the Stomach. The best Family Medicine ever offered to the public; an occasional dose invigorates the system and prevents the recurrence of the disease. Sent free for 12 stamps. Agent, JAMES TULLY, 58, Fleet Street.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Extract from the "MEDICAL CIRCULAR," May 10, 1854:—"We unhesitatingly recommend Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod-liver Oil as the best for medical purposes, and well deserving the confidence of the profession."—Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL half-pint, 2s. 6d.; pint, 4s. 9d.; and quart, 8s.; sealed bottles, with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.—Sold by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Dr. De Jongh's sole consignees; and, in the country, by most respectable Chemists.

GREAT DISCOVERY for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.—Acacia Charcoal from Italy prepared by Electricity, cures Consumption, all Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion, with Nervousness, Spontaneous, and Aggravated Cases which have resisted every other treatment, and in all impoverished states of the Blood. £1 worth forwarded with letter of advice.

Dr. W. WASHINGTON EVANS (Author of Antiseptic Treatment, post-free, 1s.) has removed to 12, Bernard Street, Primrose Hill, London.

MEDICINE EXTRAORDINARY! DR. ARNOTT'S PILLS.—The miraculous effects of this new discovery in Medicine, is so extraordinary, that it has taken the public by surprise. It strikes at once at the root of Disease, by creating a new and sanitary state of the Blood and other Vital Fluids, through the medium of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, by which means the morbid conditions of the Body are immediately removed. It moreover strengthens the constitution, and speedily restores the patient to HEALTH. Its marvellous curative properties will be seen by a trial. In boxes, at 1s. 1d. Depot, 50, Rathbone Place, London. Order through any Chemist. By post for 14 stamps.

RALPH'S ENVELOPE PAPER reduced to 5s. per Ream. Three clear pages for correspondence, adhesive, and perfectly secure. Also, at 5s. and 9s. 6d. per Ream. F. W. RALPH, Manufacturer, 36, Throgmorton Street, Bank.

DOLBY'S WEDDING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, Billets de faire part, Invitations to the Ceremony and Breakfast, &c., in the last Fashion. H. Dolby keeps in stock Note Paper and Envelopes stamped with the Crests of more than 10,000 Families.

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FIELD'S WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, & CHRISTENING PRESENTS, at the GREAT BIBLE WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air Street.—Splendid illustrated large type Family Bibles, 21s.; rich velvet Church Services, 10s. 6d.; Handsome morocco Reference Bibles, with rims and clasps, 10s. 6d.; School Bibles, 1s.; Prayers, 9d.; Testaments, 6d.—JOHN FIELD has the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Bibles, Prayers, and Church Services in the kingdom; also an immense collection of Juvenile and Standard Works, suitable for Presents.—Depot for De La Rue and Co.'s Stationery.

3000 BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, and CHURCH SERVICES, in Ornamental, Plain, and Antique Bindings. Reference Bibles, 2s. 6d.; Family Bibles, 6s. 6d.; Velvet Church Services, elegantly mounted, with rims, clasps, and monograms, 12s.—usually charged 21s.; Prayer-books, rims and clasps, 2s. 6d.—West End depot for Bagster's Polyglot Bibles, at the Publisher's Prices.

N.B.—PARKINS and GORTO, Manufacturers, 24 and 25, Oxford Street.

FIVE QUIRES for 6d., Full-sized Cream Note Paper; Super Thick ditto, Five Quires for 1s.; Black Bordered ditto, Five Quires for 1s.; Letter Paper, 4s.; Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d.; the New Straw Writing Paper, 3s.; and Foolscap, 6s. 6d. per Ream. Useful Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Black Bordered ditto, 6d. per ditto. The Queen's Head Envelopes, 1s. per dozen. 100 Superior Cards printed for 1s. 6d. Good Copy-books, 2s. per dozen. No charge for stamping credit or initials. Price List post-free. Over 20s., carriage paid to the country.

PARKINS and GORTO, Manufacturers, 25, Oxford Street.

NEW SONG.—TREES of the FOREST. Composed by I. W. CHERRY. price 2s., sent postage-free. This song is a companion to "Shells of Ocean," by the same composer: it will become exceedingly popular, as it equals in beauty its predecessor.

DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford Street.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—Messrs. BOOSEY have published 126 of the most popular pieces of modern Pianoforte Music at half the usual prices, under the title of the European Musical Library; also 20 celebrated Operas as pianoforte solos and duets in a new, cheap, and handsome form. Similar collections of Italian and German songs. Full particulars, gratis, on application to BOOSEY and SONS, 28, Holles Street, London.

THEODORE OESTEN'S OPERATIC FANTASIAS, 6d. viz.:—Lucresia Borgia, La Sonnambula, Don Pasquale, Rigoletto, Guillaume Tell, Norma, and Don Juan; also Fantasia on Beethoven's "Tenda," by Rosellen, 6d., and H. Martin's admired Fantasia on H. Trovatore, 6d. Published at a cheap rate, exclusively in the Musical Bouquet.—Publishing Office, 192, High Holborn.

MENDELSSOHN'S LIEDER OHNE WORTE, (Songs without words), the six books complete in one handsome volume, cloth, gilt, (portrait of the Author), price 7s. 6d.; or separately in 1s. numbers of the MUSICAL BOUQUET; also, the Wedding March, Notturno and Intermezzo, 3d. each, and the Scherzo, 6d. from the "Midsummer Night's Dream"; Andante and Rondo Capriccioso, op. 14, 6d.; Andante and Allegro, 6d.; the Rurlet, Roudino, 3d.; and Capriccio in E, 3d. Published at a cheap rate exclusively in the Musical Bouquet, at the office, 192, High Holborn.

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